



THE TIMES 1785-1985

Tomorrow

Precious assets A 5-part series on investments that will appreciate - and be appreciated... Double the trouble How do families cope when both parents are working? High-tech fashion Suzy Menkes on the robot in the shop window... Seeing red Roger Scruton on the threat to telephone booths

Portfolio

The week's prize of £40,000 in The Times Portfolio competition was shared on Saturday between three winners: Mr James Hall, of Sawbridge-worth, Herts; Mrs Christine King, of Hoo, Essex; and Mrs Phillips, of Wimbeldon, London... The £2,000 daily prize was shared between Mr John Carson, of Mayfair, London, and Mr William Smith, of Singlewell, Gravesend, Kent... Today's prices list, page 20; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

Jewish fury at reception of Nazi

Delegates at the World Jewish Congress in Vienna are furious at the reception of a former Nazi war criminal, SS Major Walter Roder, by the Austrian Defence Minister, Mr Friedrich Fritschberger. The minister said the meeting would not have taken place had he known it would be made public.

Gulf attack

The 9,000-ton Greek tanker Sifnos was struck by a projectile, apparently fired by a warship, in the Gulf. None of the crew of 24 was hurt.

Walkers killed

Two walkers were killed in an avalanche on Ben Nevis yesterday. They were found buried in snow after being swept from the tourist path.

Rock's future

The opening of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar should gradually allow economic forces to play a bigger role at the expense of politics, Richard Wigg previews problems ahead.

Cameron dies

James Cameron, the journalist and broadcaster, has died at his London home, aged 73. He had been suffering from a chest infection.

Liverpool record

Liverpool kept their record of never having lost at home to Tottenham Hotspur in 72 years, with a 1-0 win in the fourth round of the FA Cup.

England win

England won the series 4-1 when they beat India by seven runs in a one-day cricket international reduced to 15 overs because of rain in Chandigarh.

SPECIAL REPORT

Brunei University: Named after the great Victorian engineer and continuing the traditions of innovation and design. A five page Special Report.

Leader page, 13 Letters: On the Insolvency Bill, from Sir John Hoskyns; the countryside, from Canon Anthony Russell. Leading articles: Prime Minister's message, South Africa. Features, pages 10-12.

Table with 4 columns: Page, Section, Page, Section. Includes items like Overseas, Arts, Business, Court, Crossword, Diary, Weather, and TV & Radio.

Talks could lead to end of pits strike next week

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent The National Coal Board will lay down a strict timetable for peace talks with miners' leaders starting tomorrow which could lead to the 11-month dispute being called off next week, followed by a quick return to work. Senior board officials yesterday firmly rejected suggestions that there could be a compromise on the central issue of closure of uneconomic pits. Mr Michael Eaton, the chief NCB spokesman, said there would have to be a written agreement from the National Union of Mineworkers accepting the need to close pits on economic grounds before the dispute could be ended.

The meeting tomorrow is planned to clear the way for substantive negotiations between a full team from the coal board and on the other side of the table, the 25-strong NUM executive. The board will expect those negotiations to finish before the end of the week, with the union then quickly calling a delegate conference to decide whether to end the dispute. The timing of the delegate conference will depend on the NUM leaders' view of the urgency of bringing the strike to a swift end. If the full negotiations are restricted to two or three days it is possible that a conference could be held at the weekend raising the possibility of a return to work next week.

No fudge, Thatcher insists

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter The Prime Minister is still insisting that any agenda for peace negotiations drawn up as a result of tomorrow's talks between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers should recognize that the union is prepared to discuss the principle of closing uneconomic pits. The refusal of Mrs Thatcher to countenance a "fudge" settlement was again being underlined in Whitehall last night as sources sought to counter any suggestion that the Government had softened its line on preconditions for talks since the Prime Minister's television interview on Thursday. It was said that if the coal board was not satisfied, as a

result of tomorrow's meeting, that the union was ready to discuss the principle of closing uneconomic pits, and that therefore there was a basis for negotiations, they would not proceed. But there were clear signs yesterday that a message has gone out to ministers to emphasize the need for reconciliation in the mining communities as soon as the strike ends. The view of Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, that there should be no gloating over the outcome of the strike is shared by other ministers, including Mrs Thatcher. The most obvious example yesterday was the moderate language adopted by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, in an interview on the BBC television programme This Week, Next Week, when he denied that the Government's aim was to humiliate, or even defeat, Mr Arthur Scargill.

Pound faces renewed pressure

By Peter Wilson-Smith Oil price worries and the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva could lead to renewed pressure on the pound this week. Despite the recent increase in British interest rates and concerted intervention by central banks to slow the dollar rise, sterling ended last week on a shaky note. The sterling index closed at a record low of 70.6, and the pound touched \$1.1060 in New York on Friday. Mr David Morrison, currency expert at the stockbroking firm Simon & Coates, said yesterday that the downward pressure was likely to continue. "To keep the pound above \$1.10 is going to require central bank intervention," he said.

'UK faces danger of Third World status'

By John Winder The disagreement arose from an emergency motion passed at Buxton in the summer, and has left some members uneasy about the way policy can be seen from outside to be made "on the hoof". Attempts to rectify that situation and to modify the way in which policies are adopted by the SDP, may surface at the constitutional conference at Kensington Town Hall in London in May. The party will examine with care all proposals at that conference to ensure they do not go any distance down the road to making the Council for Social Democracy the sole custodian of policy. Some members of the national committee would like a hand in policy-making and, equally, some areas of the party would like the right to put forward policy proposals to the periodical conference of the CSD. One suggestion which may come before the May meeting is that prospective candidates should have a seat at council meetings, even though that is a right enjoyed by Labour prospective candidates. The SDP has always avoided consciously following the example of Labour in any organizational matter. Council reports, page 2

Angel of Death's victims demand justice

From Roger Boyes Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Poland Wearing yellow stars marked "Jude" and clinking handcuffs that flickered in the sharp wind of southern Poland, some three dozen Jewish concentration-camp survivors yesterday staged a unique march through Auschwitz in a poignant attempt to bring to justice Dr Josef Mengele, the Nazi experimenter known as the Angel of Death. Many of the marchers were survivors of sets of twins, former human guinea-pigs of Dr Mengele, who through grafts, transplants and crude genetic engineering tried to create the physical characteristics of an Aryan "master race" in thousands of Ausch-



The Queen and the Queen Mother, wrapped up against the cold, on their way to morning service at Wolferton parish church, Norfolk, yesterday. (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Arms negotiations date fixed

Russians want to pick up threads

From Richard Owen, Moscow The appointment of a veteran Soviet team of negotiators for the new arms talks in Geneva suggests Moscow wants to "pick up the threads" of the previous talks on strategic and intermediate range missiles while pursuing its aims in the entirely new category of space weapons, diplomats say. A simultaneous announcement in Moscow and Washington confirmed that the new talks would open in Geneva on March 12. The Soviet team is headed by Mr Viktor Karpov, aged 56, who was the chief negotiator at the abortive Start (strategic arms reduction) talks. The Russians walked out of the Start talks in December 1983, but diplomats said the real cause of disension lay in the parallel talks on intermediate range missiles (INF), which the Russians had abandoned a month earlier after the deployment of cruise and Pershing by Nato. In addition to heading the delegation as a whole, Mr Karpov will face former Senator John Tower, a Conservative Republican, in the group on strategic weapons. "Considering the ground already covered before the breakdown, this may be the easiest area for progress", one diplomat in Moscow commented. The symmetry is not perfect, since Mr Karpov's opposite number as overall head of the American delegation, Mr Max Kampelman, is handling space weapons rather than strategic missiles. He will face Mr Yuli Kvititskiy, aged 48, who was formerly in charge of the Soviet team at the intermediate range talks. The third team, dealing with intermediate range missiles, is headed by Mr Aleksei Obukhov, aged 47, who was Mr Karpov's deputy at the Start talks. He faces Mr Maynard Glitman. Observers said it was surprising that responsibility for the key question of space had gone to Mr Kvititskiy rather than Mr Karpov. On the other hand, Mr Karpov was well versed in strategic missile questions, having taken part in both the Salt I and Salt 2 talks. Chernenko rumour, page 6

Reagan sees Geneva as a long haul

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington President Reagan gave a warning this weekend that the new round of nuclear arms talks due to get under way in March may take longer to complete than the four years of his second presidential term. However, he said he was more optimistic than some of his advisers that the talks would eventually lead to an agreement to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers. The President was speaking in a radio interview, shortly after the joint agreement by the US and the Soviet Union of the March 12 date for negotiations on nuclear arms and space weapons to get under way. Following the announcement, President Reagan was asked during an interview with

UN plans secret move into Sidon

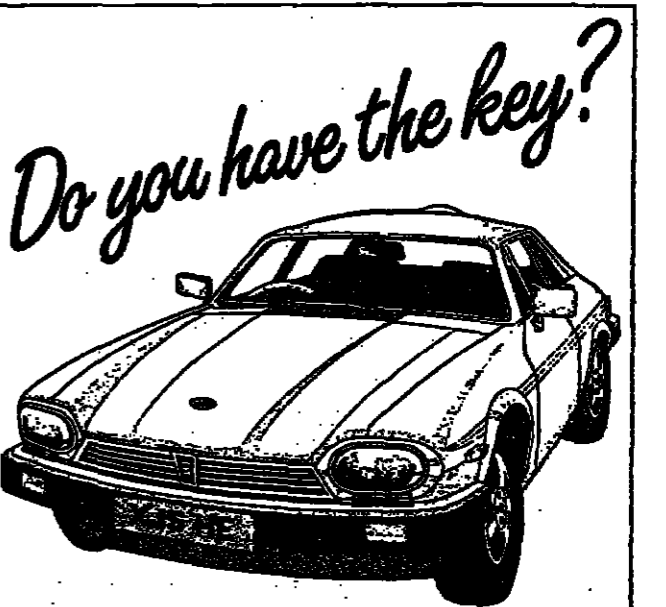
From Robert Fisk at the Awali River southern Lebanon Faced with the prospect of civil chaos in Sidon in the immediate aftermath of the Israeli Army withdrawal, United Nations forces in southern Lebanon have drawn up a contingency plan that would send hundreds of UN troops racing 30 miles up the coastal highway to take control of the ancient biblical city. The plan, which would have to be approved at short notice by the Lebanese Government and the UN in New York, is confidential. It carries the codename "Task Force Cedar". Israeli and Lebanese state radios last night carried unconfirmed reports that Mr Brian Urquhart, the British Under-Secretary General at the UN, had warned troop commanders in southern Lebanon that they may have to deploy their multinational army in areas vacated by the Israelis and that an official decision by the Security Council might be announced after February 13, the date set by the Israelis for their last units to be withdrawn. In fact, provisional plans for "Task Force Cedar" are well advanced. They were conceived in secrecy more than a year ago. Under the current proposals, soldiers of the French battalion, among the toughest UN troops, would be sent north, accompanied by smaller units of at least two other contingents. The Lebanese Government has privately hinted that it would seek the implementation of the plan at the last moment before Israeli soldiers leave Sidon - but what worries the UN is just who its troops would end up protecting. Some commanders, for example, fear that if they were sent to guard the large Palestinian camp at Ein Helweh, which is specifically mentioned in the proposals, they would end up guarding Palestinians who had collaborated with Israel. Above all else, the UN wishes to avoid "taking sides" in any battle that starts in Sidon. That would turn out to be their most difficult task. Curious calm, page 6

'Jobs for 300,000 if pay rises fall'

By Sarah Hogg Economics Editor Britain could create 300,000 jobs if the present rate of pay increases were halved for a year, according to a detailed report from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to be published on Wednesday. The conclusions are based on economic "simulations" which assume that pay increases in the first year are reduced by 3-3 1/2 percentage points. Compared with an actual average rise in earnings of 7-8 per cent. According to the Treasury's model of the economy, the results after two years, are that: Employment is 1.4 per cent higher, which means about 300,000 more jobs. National output is nearly 1 per cent higher, in real terms. Inflation is nearly 1.5 per cent lower. The exchange rate is slightly higher, but lower domestic costs improve Britain's balance of payments. These simulations are an attempt to provide detailed support for the Chancellor's claim that there would be 1.5 million more jobs in Britain if real wages had not gone up by 9 per cent in the past years. They model a much smaller adjustment in earnings, and also show that there are some considerable time lags involved. However, the figures aim to show that there would be no deflationary impact from wage restraint, even in the first year of a change. However, the simulations do assume that the Chancellor would take action in the Budget to support growth, because lower costs would enable him to do so without breaching his present monetary targets. They assume he would either cut taxes or allow public spending departments the benefits of lower costs. Because of these tax cuts, the simulations imply that employees would not lose out from wage restraint. In the third and fourth years after the change, real takehome pay after tax would, the Treasury projections suggest, be only 0.2 per cent lower than it would otherwise have been. Comment, page 21

TV to act out Ponting trial

Channel Four television plans to break new ground in court reporting with a nightly re-creation of the day's proceedings in the Ponting secrets trial, which begins at the Central Criminal Court today. The 30-minute summary will begin at about 11 pm each night, with actors reading parts of a verbatim transcript. Mr Clive Ponting, aged 38, an assistant secretary at the Ministry of Defence and one of Mr Michael Heseltine's closest Civil Service advisers, is accused of leaking documents on the Belgrano sinking to the Falklands campaigner, Mr Tam Dalyell, MP. He faces a charge under section 2 (1A) of the Official Secrets Act 1911 alleging that he passed two documents to an unauthorised person. The trial, expected to last at least a week, has attracted great public attention, not only because of Mr Dalyell's continuing pursuit of the Government over the Belgrano affair, but also over the latest revelations that potential jurors were being given a security vetting and that part of the hearing would be in secret.



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### Suspended cane case boy's plea to Europe

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent  
A boy aged 16 from Wirral, who was suspended from school for refusing a stroke of the cane, and whose parents were prosecuted for failing to send him to school, has had his case accepted by the European Commission on Human Rights.

### MPs condemn Yalta accord

A parliamentary campaign gets under way today to persuade the Government to renounce the 1945 Yalta conference agreement which decided the shape of post-war Europe.

### Crash inquest on Harlech

An inquest on Lord Harlech, chairman of Harlech Television, who died in hospital on Saturday after a road accident, will be opened in Shrewsbury today.

### Editor dies

Mr Michael Timothy, the editor of *Republican News* and a member of the Sinn Fein national executive, has been found dead at his home in Leixlip, Co Kildare.

## Ministers want tourist growth to boost jobs programme

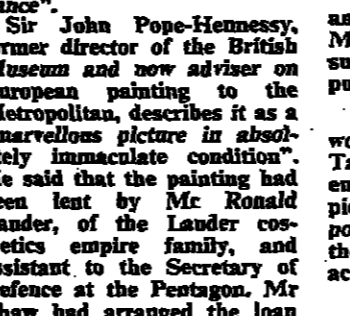
Cabinet ministers are pressing for an expansion of the tourist industry to provide thousands of new jobs. They want the licensing laws in England and Wales brought into line with the greater freedom allowed in Scotland and early legislation to remove restrictions on shopping hours to make London and other British cities and holiday areas more attractive to foreign visitors.

## Tory rebellion over Stansted expected

A Conservative rebellion is expected in the Commons on Wednesday when MPs debate a report recommending the development of Stansted Airport in Essex as London's third airport. By this morning 95 Conservative Members will have signed a Commons motion opposing the development.

## US museum pays £5m for Flemish masterpiece

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent  
The J. Paul Getty Museum of Malibu, California, has acquired a Flemish masterpiece, hitherto unknown, and discovered in a European collection by Mr Derek Johns, the London picture dealer. It is a painting of "The Annunciation" by Dieric Bouts (c. 1415-1475) and is reported to have cost them in the region of £5 million.



A detail from "The Annunciation" by Dieric Bouts

## Pay and overtime ban may be added to pit talks

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent  
Preparatory talks tomorrow between the National Coal Board and miners' leaders to lay the ground for full negotiations could produce a long agenda.



The painting comes from a remarkable altarpiece all of whose panels were painted on linen. One by one they have emerged from obscurity.

A French picture dealer who works in New York, M. Alain Tarica, is said to have influenced Mr Lauder against the picture. He produced a preposterous memorandum saying the picture was a forgery, according to Sir John.

## Inquiry call over watch on Sizewell witnesses

Allegations that objectors appearing at the public inquiry into the Sizewell nuclear reactor have been subjected to secret surveillance operations led to calls yesterday for government investigations.

## TV chief quits

Mr Kevin Goldstein-Jackson, one of the founders of Television South West, which took the franchise three years ago, has left the firm amid speculation of a boardroom split over his management style.

## Strike cost 'approaching £2.4bn'

The coal strike cost the Government £2.1 billion to the end of December and that will rise to £2.4 billion by the end of this month, according to estimates published yesterday (David Smith writes).

## Labour hesitates over fund ballots

By Our Political Reporter  
The campaign to keep the funds, ballots are required under the Trade Union Act 1984, is being run by a new trade union co-ordinating committee, chaired by Mr Bill Keys, general secretary of the print union Sogat.

## Political funds

The board and the Government have made clear that the issue on which the union will have to compromise is the closure of pits which are no longer economic.

## Plastic bullets

These minutes also contained a union acknowledgment that there should be a third category for closures (in addition to safety and exhaustion) and the difficulty in the negotiations will be how that can be defined.

## Appeal to Tory 'wets'

An appeal to Tory "wets" to join Labour and Alliance MP in an attempt to get the Government to change the strategy of its March Budget was made by Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP for Stockton South, during a debate on unemployment.

## Retraining vouchers proposed

A suggestion that retraining vouchers might be offered as an alternative to redundancy pay was made by Mrs Shirley Williams, president during speech summing up the conference.

## Aim to build on 50,000 membership

The SDP stabilized its membership at just over 50,000 during 1984, and should build on that this year, Mr Mike Thomas said.

## Owen heads off dispute over who decides policy

Reports by John Winder and Stephen Goodwin  
Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, has successfully headed-off the constitutional dispute over who decides party policy, which threatened to dominate the Council for Social Democracy meeting this weekend.

## Pay security deal offered to teachers

Negotiation with teachers' unions of no-strike deals in exchange for more pay was added to the party's education policy by the council.

## Take a stand on Budget Tory 'wets' urged

Mr Wrigglesworth spoke of a "coalition" in the Commons to get the Government of a revolt by Tory "wets", who he said had cringed and shied away from voting against the Government.

## Charter for youth rejects vote at 16

A proposal to make it party policy that young people should attain legal majority in all matters, including voting, at the age of 16 was rejected by the council at the end of a debate on motions relating to youth and the community.

## Veto call on gifts to parties

The council voted to call for a law requiring companies to ballot shareholders before making donations to political parties. That was added to an amendment to a motion deploring corporate financing of political parties.

## Anglers

The salmon fishing season opens this week and the price of interest in the fish is rising.

## Teachers' strike deal

Mr Norman Jones (Leeds, Yorks and Humber), moved the amendment calling for shareholder ballots and said that without it the contracting-in system could not be justified. It was crazy that when 50 per cent of trade unionists in a particular union were voting Labour, considerably more were paying the levy.

## Pay security deal offered to teachers

The Social Democrats have campaigned for the retention of trade union rights for workers at GCHQ, Cheltenham, but Mrs Sofer did not believe there was any comparison with what the policy committee was advocating for the teachers.

## Take a stand on Budget Tory 'wets' urged

A resolution moved by Mr Danny Finkelstein of the Young Social Democrats set out a ten-point declaration of youth, national insurance contributions. It was accepted that action to create jobs might stimulate inflation.

## Charter for youth rejects vote at 16

A call for implementation of full political and social rights and responsibilities for all at 18 years replaced the clause on the common age of majority at 16 before the resolution was agreed to.

## Veto call on gifts to parties

Mr Mike Thomas, for the policy committee, said that the party was in the business of disestablishing political parties from vested interests, and he feared for the future of the country if that did not happen.

## Anglers

The salmon fishing season opens this week and the price of interest in the fish is rising. The river Conon, 10 miles long, has been the focus of a major conservation project.



# Creative managers seek more challenge and not status, survey finds

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The best of Britain's increasingly mobile and flexible managers cannot be bought by the generous material trappings of status, according to a report published today. Managers desperately need better career development and more challenge.

The report, based on a survey of 1,882 managers and published by the British Institute of Management, adds: "Top management must learn to do the hard work of creating opportunities for their subordinates to be fulfilled, and by designing performance feedback and systems that enable achievement to be recognised and lead to new career chances."

No longer is a job in management a job for life, the report says. The days of the traditional bowler-hatted boss are over and modern management is expected to have an increasingly sophisticated command of planning, control, organisation and many other skills.

The report's authors, Dr Nigel Nicholson and Dr Beverly Alban-Metcalf of the social and applied psychology unit at Sheffield University, found that managers "care strongly and deeply about their careers" and for many career development was the most important concern in their working lives.

Mobility of managers is accelerating fast. The survey shows that the average manager expects to change jobs 3.4 times during his career, with a figure of 3.6 times for women, compared with just three times recorded in a 1976 survey. Just under 30 per cent of male managers and 40 per cent of females say their current jobs are new.

The report describes the figures as "a remarkable testimony to the current rate of innovation and change in organisations" showing that the link between job change and innovation is indisputable.

Women managers, the authors say, tend to remain single or restrict their family size to cope with dual-career marriage and the greater likelihood of marital breakdown.

"Our survey also paints a picture of women in management having considerable dynamism to overcome the odds against them. They achieve equivalent status to the men by being better qualified, more ambitious and more mobile."

The Career Development of British Managers (Management House, Cottingham Road, Corby, Northamptonshire, £12.50).

# Lack of micro skill hits industry

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Lack of skilled personnel is the biggest obstacle to the introduction of microelectronics in industry, according to a three-nation survey by the Policy Studies Institute.

The economic recession, the cost and the financing of development are the other principal difficulties preventing the introduction of the technology, the survey reports.

Contrary to popular belief, trade union opposition is a minor obstacle and rates only tenth in the obstacle table. Others more prominent are production costs, suppliers and the availability of the correct types of microchips, the study, conducted in Britain, West Germany and France, reports.

British trade union resistance to new technology is the least of the obstacles which prevent the

introduction of microelectronics in industry and is half that measured in France and West Germany, the report says.

British trade union resistance to new technology is the least of the obstacles which prevent the introduction of microelectronics in industry and is half that measured in France and West Germany, the report says.

The study reports: "Opposition from the shopfloor and trade unions is seen as a very important obstacle by 16 per cent of the factories in France, by 14 per cent of those in Germany but by only 7 per cent of those in Britain."

The study, assisted by the Anglo-German Foundation, sampled performance from about 4,000 factories in three countries. Britain has lost more jobs through microelec-

tronics than its other two European rivals, it found. There has been a net decrease over the past two years of 24,000 jobs in Britain compared with 30,000 jobs in West Germany.

There is a growing shortage of electronic expertise in the three countries. These findings are consistent with the two reports published in the past nine months by an 18-member investigation team led by the British junior industry minister Mr John Butcher. Their latest report, published last week, called for a more effective partnership between employers and the educational establishment.

Microelectronics in Industry, an International Comparison, Britain, Germany, France (Policy Studies Institute, 1/2 Castle Lane, London, SW1E 6DR, £10).



Rein and snow: Mr Roy Monk, of Burnley, Lancashire, and his team of Siberian husky dogs competing in Britain's only sled dog race on snow around Loch an Eilean, near Aviemore, Scotland, at the weekend (Photograph: John Manning).

# Doctors fear polio outbreak from vaccination neglect

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain risks outbreaks of polio and tuberculosis because of complacency over vaccination against diseases rarely seen nowadays, doctors say.

Dr Cairns Smith, an epidemiologist at Dundee Medical School, says the 84 per cent of children immunized against polio is "too close for comfort to the 80 per cent figure in Taiwan, where there were 1,300 infection in cows and other animals as well as in man."

The crippling disease spread rapidly because of pockets in poor neighbourhoods where the rate was much lower.

Dr Smith said the same is true of deprived inner-city areas in Britain. "Studies show the rate in some areas can be down to 40 per cent or 50 per cent. It could mean that you could have localized but explosive outbreaks of polio."

"We have a generation of parents who cannot remember the polio outbreaks of the Forties and Fifties and are being asked to immunize their children against a disease they almost find hard to believe exists." The difficulty was ensuring that take-up campaigns reached deprived and often very mobile people who were often missed by health visitors and family doctors.

Dr Tom Pollock, former director of epidemiological research with the public health laboratory service and a member of the Government's advisory committee on vaccination, said that some health authorities have given up routine vaccination of schoolchildren against tuberculosis, partly on cost grounds.

The number of cases of tuberculosis has fallen to fewer than 7,000 a year. But Dr Pollock said: "The danger is that in about 10 years' time we will have a population aged between about 10 and 20 who will be highly vulnerable to the disease. But the disease is not going to go away."

There was a reservoir of infection in cows and other animals as well as in man.

A recent survey of health authorities showed that five have stopped routine vaccination and another 10 were considering doing so.

Britain is also lagging behind in preventing measles, a disease that can cause serious illness and permanent brain damage in a few cases. It leads to about 20 deaths a year. Only about 58 per cent of children are vaccinated, against almost 100 per cent in the United States where children have to be protected before they are allowed to enter school.

Dr Cairns said: "Every health authority in England, Wales and Scotland has more cases of measles a year than in the whole of the United States."

The disease runs in two-yearly cycles. In 1983 100,000 cases were reported. Some 200,000 children are thought to be at risk in the outbreak due this year.

Whooping cough vaccination rates are beginning to climb again after the scares in the 1970s about possible brain damage from the vaccine, but still stand below 60 per cent. Another epidemic in the four-yearly cycle is due to start towards the end of this year.

Year	Percentage vaccinated by third birthday								
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Whooping cough	80	78	61	39	41	31	35	45	53
Polio	82	81	77	77	80	81	82	83	84
Measles	56	55	50	51	52	51	54	55	58

Tuberculosis: an estimated 85 per cent of the school population is tested for tuberculosis and 88 per cent of those who are not immune then accept vaccination, according to DHSS figures.

# Search in siege flat

The south London flat of Anthony Baldessare, who was found shot dead on Saturday behind his barricaded front door after a two-day police siege, will be examined by forensic scientists today.

Baldessare, aged 45, who had robbery and firearms convictions, had been wanted for questioning in connection with 10 other armed robberies in one of which the police dog Yerkis was shot dead last year.

# Women fare badly in pension schemes

Women get a raw deal from occupational pension schemes, the Equal Opportunities Commission says in a report published today.

Even in schemes with a large proportion of women members, such as the health service, local government and the education service, only dependent widowers got a pension when female members of the schemes died, the commission says.

Most schemes provide automatic benefits for the children of male members but only 28 per cent provide the same benefits for female members.

The report says that most schemes are geared to the needs of a full-time, mostly male labour force and it is still assumed that women are the financial dependants of their husbands.

Working women, page 11

# BBC chief wants to recoup radio costs

The future of the BBC depended on broadening the base of the licence fee to include car radios and other sources, Mr Stuart Young, the corporation chairman, said on Radio Four.

Mr Young, who was speaking during a debate on the prospects for British broadcasting and the impact of advertising on the BBC, expressed confidence in the case for a £65 licence.

Mr Rodney Harris, media director of D'Arcy Macmanus Masius advertising agency, said the BBC should take advertising as a means of keeping down costs. A MORI poll indicated that most people favoured advertising on the BBC.

Mr Young said that the onslaught of advertising would necessitate a decline in the

quality of British broadcasting. If this "inevitable result" had been included in the pollsters' question, the sentiment for advertising would not be as strong.

The proper approach to funding was not to insert advertising but to expand the licence fee as 29 per cent of BBC costs went into radio, he said.

Mr Timothy Briston, MP for Gravesham, said that the £65 licence request was too high, and the BBC should stop trying to be "in every field at once".

Programming quality could be maintained by allowing commercial television to take all the "popular" costlier shows, such as *Dallas*, leaving the BBC to concentrate on public service broadcasting.

# Air delays blamed on passengers

Passengers are more to blame for flight delays than airlines - with Americans the biggest culprits, largely because they cannot tell the time, according to a survey published in the latest issue of *Executive Travel* magazine.

It is almost certainly an American running through an airport, puffing and pushing on the way to the departure gate, as the airline puts out yet another distress call.

A typical case is an American checking in during the morning for a flight leaving at 1400 hours. "Fondly imagining it doesn't leave till 4 pm, he goes for a leisurely lunch unaware of the persistent call for 'one remaining passenger'."

# Gershwin among choices for Proms

The BBC Promenade concerts will go "Stateside" this year when the season features the music of 10 American composers.

The strains of George Gershwin's *Strike Up the Band*, *Rhapsody in Blue* and *American in Paris* will fill the Albert Hall along with works by Ives, Elliott Carter, Samuel Barber, Aaron Copland, William Schuman, Leonard Bernstein and Steve Reich. In its first Proms visit the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra will give two concerts.

The Promenade Season - the ninety-first - of 60 concerts will open on July 19 with Handel's *Messiah* performed by the BBC Glyndebourne offering will be the new production of *Car-men*.

# Television news viewers switch to ITV

Viewers are switching from BBC to ITV to watch news bulletins, according to audience research published today.

The survey commissioned by the Independent Broadcasting Authority is published in *Argos*, the IBA's house magazine.

Asked in 1983 which channel did the better job on national news, 47 per cent said BBC-1 and 39 per cent said ITV. But the 1984 poll shows 46 per cent saying that ITV does the better job, compared with 39 per cent for BBC-1.

Television watching has increased: 67 per cent of viewers say they watch for three hours a day or more, compared with 60 per cent in 1983.

# Caravan rally at Princess's home

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips are to allow the grounds of their home, Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, to be used for a big Caravan Club rally this summer.

The Gloucestershire centre of the club has been given permission for families to rally on the estate between August 23 and 27. The centre has been flooded with bookings.

# Diving death

A diving instructor whose air supply apparently failed died yesterday after trying to punch through surface ice at Littleton Lake, near Chertsey, Surrey. Mr George Nicholls, aged 34, of Emlyn Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, West London, had been instructing members of Acton Diving Club.

# Anglers rush for salmon beats

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

The salmon fishing season in Scotland opens this week amid a resurgence of interest in the sport and rising prices for prized beats.

On the river Conon, 10 miles from Inverness, the Brahan fishings, four beats offering some of Scotland's finest fly fishing, are being offered to syndicates on time-sharing at about £15,000 a rod for a single week each year.

In Sutherland, the Lower Causley fishings attracted such interest in half share on a 1 1/2 mile stretch that the agents, Brodies of Edinburgh, have set a closing date for offers over £380,000.

The Brahan fishings, the largest piece of fishing to be sold, offer nearly five miles of double bank fishing and nearly five miles of single bank fishing, with a total five-year average of more than 1,000 salmon and grise. The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, which bought them for £26,000 in the 1950s, added £1.5 million through Knight Frank and Rutley last summer.

They were sold for an undisclosed sum, but the four beats: lower Brahan (offers over £360,000), middle Brahan (over £650,000), upper Brahan (over £120,000) and Coull (over £450,000) - are believed to have fetched more than £2 million.

The Coull water went to a

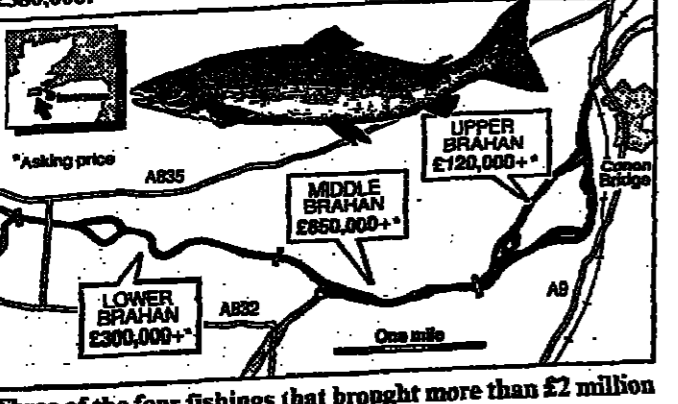
partnership including the owners of the fishings on the opposite bank of the Conon, who are members of the Conon District Fishery Board.

The new owner of the three Brahan beats is Mr Peter Whitfield, who farms in Hampshire and is a dedicated fisherman. While previous tenants and local interests will still be able to fish the river, Mr Whitfield said: "I am going to keep quite a lot of the fishing for myself, but am hoping to recoup some of the cost of buying the three beats by selling them."

Last year in July, August and September, the three beats yielded 464 salmon, lower than average because of the drought. The average during the past five years has been 565, hydro-electric scheme ensures that there will always be water.

A prime salmon beat costs £250,000 to £500,000, which few individuals can afford. Time-sharing, which guarantees a week each year in perpetuity, has increased in popularity.

On some of the stretches of this river, there has not been a day for 11 years when no salmon has been caught. As an afterthought, Savills point out that the river also has large numbers of sea trout.

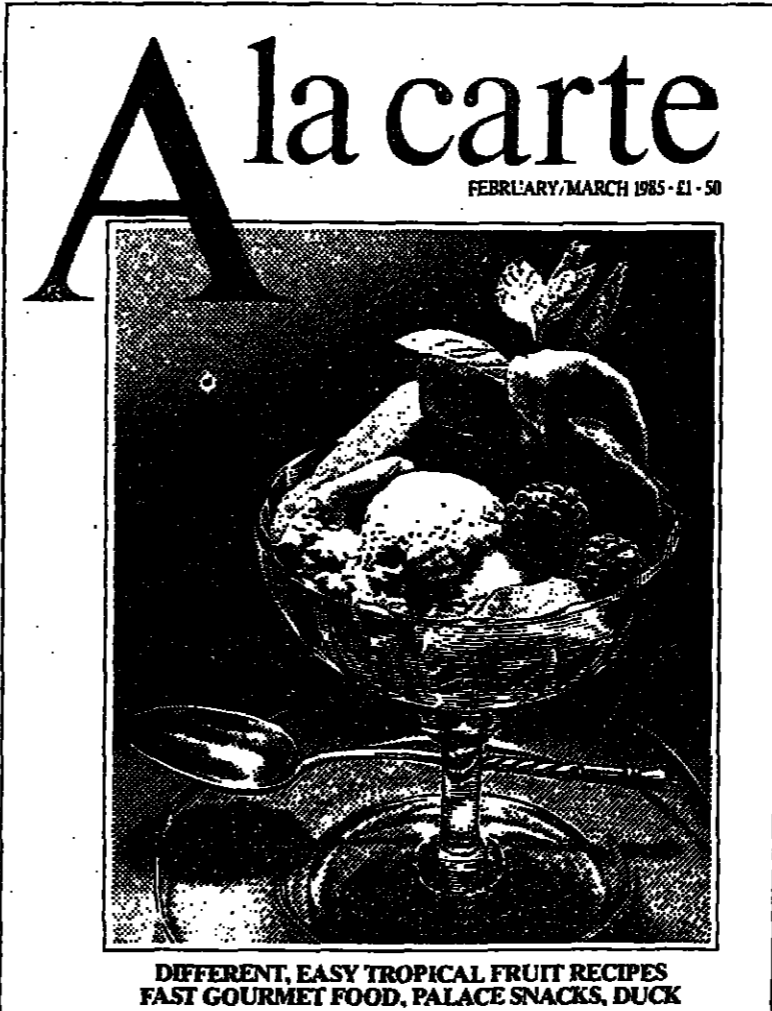


Three of the four fishings that brought more than £2 million

Jancis Robinson, Paul Levy, Pamela Vandyke Price, Craig Brown, Fay Maschler, Drew Smith, Derek Cooper, Clive Limpkin, Philippa Davenport, Claudia Roden.

# Somebody's going to have to eat their words

In the February/March issue of *A la carte*... *Comme Chez Soi* The three-star Brussels restaurant: classic food, unaffected style. *Jerusalem Artichokes* How to enjoy their exquisite flavour. *Blue Cheeses* Can you spot the subtle differences? *Duck and Goose* Six delicious alternatives to chicken. *Dashing Food* From the late-night supermarkets. *Tropical Fruit Mangoes*: tricky but delicious... and stylish entertaining, spicy Turkish meze, pork Chinese style, Syrah grapes and Rioja wines.



DIFFERENT, EASY TROPICAL FRUIT RECIPES FAST GOURMET FOOD, PALACE SNACKS, DUCK

MAGAZINE - A LA CARTE MAGAZINE - A LA CARTE MAGAZINE - A LA CARTE MAGAZINE - A LA CARTE MAGAZINE

Magnificent... mouthwatering... and OUT NOW!



Freedom for public transport

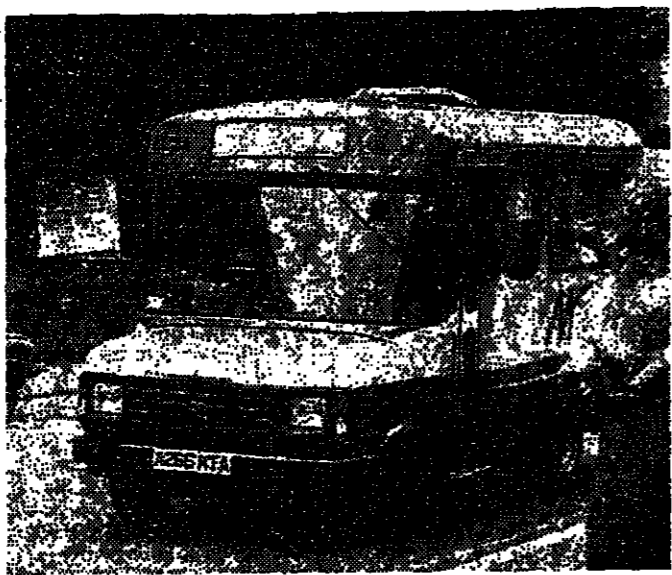
Minibuses set to move in

By Michael Bailey Transport Editor.

Fleets of minibuses are likely to take to the roads when the bus industry is deregulated later this year. Minibuses are not only cheap to buy, less than £20,000 compared with about £80,000 for a conventional double-decker bus, but offer passengers a more frequent and personal service.

Many new entrants are expected to try in a few months time when the Government scraps the 50-year-old licensing system. Jobless men are expected to spend their redundancy money on a minibus or two.

Even the biggest bus operator, the state-owned National Bus Company, with a third of Britain's bus-stop services, is trying its hand. Its Devon General subsidiary has been running a successful minibus service in Exeter for the past year and National - due to be broken up and privatized - plans a further 300 16-seater Ford Transits for trial services in the south of England.



Frequent and friendly, the minibus pleases passengers

those proposed Amos minibus service, in competition with London Transport, was rejected on technical grounds last year, has joined National Bus as a consultant.

In Exeter, 30 minibuses on two routes have boosted traffic

buses have been withdrawn, on the other the minibuses are in competition.

Minibuses have lower capital and operating costs, but carry fewer people and have a life of at most six years compared with up to 20 for the conventional double-decker.

A key attraction of the minibuses is greater frequency. They operate at five-minute intervals compared with 10-minutes before; and at 20-minute intervals evening and weekends when no service ran before. "People want a more frequent service", Mr Harry Blundred, the Devon company's general manager, says. "It may be that only 60 people want to travel along a particular route every 30 minutes; but they do not want to travel at the same time."

Another big attraction is that the driver has more time to attend to passengers. If there are more people at the bus stop than the minibus can carry, the driver simply call by radio and asks for a second bus.

"The public are thrilled", National Bus says.

Kinnock's switch on US bases

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock has accepted that United States nuclear bases must be allowed to remain in Britain until a Labour government has negotiated their removal.

That key qualification to Labour's "unconditional" non-nuclear defence policy will increase the left, and will be taken as further evidence of the Labour leader's perceived sell-out to the parliamentary party's right-wing majority.

Nevertheless, Labour leadership sources confirmed that Mr Kinnock agreed with Mr Denis Healey, the shadow spokesman on foreign affairs, that it would be foolhardy to expel US nuclear forces, apart from cruise, without prior negotiation and agreement.

Mr Healey said in a Fabian tract published on January 8: "To expel American bases from Britain without prior consultation in the first days of a Labour government would create a serious danger that America would reduce her conventional contribution to Nato."

A cutback in US conventional forces would force an increased reliance on the nuclear deterrent, and Mr Healey also said that if US nuclear bases were switched to West Germany they would appear much more provocative.

Mr Healey said at a press conference: "I've discussed this with Neil. I've no reason to believe he disagrees with what I have said."

Leadership sources - albeit non-attributable - have confirmed that agreement, saying

that there is no question of an immediate expulsion of US bases, although Mr Kinnock has said that Polaris would be decommissioned as quickly as scientists and engineers could dismantle it.

It was said that no difficulty was anticipated in reaching an agreement with the United States, and that it was hardly likely that the country would "subvert" a decision taken by a democratically elected government.

However, those within the US administration who have studied Mr Healey's words about prior consultation, take them at face value. Their considered belief is that, if a Labour government in which Mr Healey served could not secure Washington's consent, there would be no closure of American bases.

Solicitor in misconduct case over advertising

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

A member of the Law Society council has been brought before the solicitors' disciplinary tribunal accused of professional misconduct for advertising, although the profession's rules were later changed to allow exactly his kind of advertisement.

Mr William Heath, member for west London, is accused of breaching practice rules by advertising in his local newspaper although he did so after the Law Society council had agreed in principle to allow "ombudsman" advertisements in the local press.

But that decision was subject to guidelines from the professional purposes committee on the size, frequency and content of the advertisements and Mr Heath's appeared before these were published.

Mr Heath has been the promoter of a proposed solicitors' building society, which has been heavily criticized by other members of the council.

At the July disciplinary proceedings, disclosed in this week's *New Law Journal*, he faces three charges: advertising, taking advantage of his position as a council member, and conduct unbecoming a solicitor.

The latter two charges were dismissed, and the tribunal's finding on the charge of advertising is expected soon.

Another member of the Law Society council, a solicitor in a leading City firm, is also facing disciplinary proceedings over charges of professional misconduct arising from allegations that he allowed a "contract race".

Two die in fire

Mrs Emily Smith, a widow aged 60, and Mr Michael Wilkinson, a family friend, aged 40, were killed when fire broke out in a house in St Catherine's Drive, Bramley, Leeds, yesterday.

French suspect German link with murder of general

From Alan Tillier, Paris

Police are hunting three members of the Action Directe group, one dressed in a black leather jacket, seen running from the scene of the assassination of General Rene Audran, head of France's worldwide arms sales drive, which mounted to £3 billion last year.

General Audran, aged 55, was shot six times at close range as he backed his car into the garage of his villa in the fashionable Paris suburb of La Celle-St Cloud, on Friday night. The terrorists opened the door and shot him from behind.

Other detectives left for Bonn, Brussels and Rome to talk with their counterparts about Action Directe's international links, particularly with West Germany's Red Army Faction.

Action Directe had previously concentrated on night bombings of government buildings in Paris, headquarters of firms in the arms business, and the offices of international organizations such as the Atlantic Institute. A large bomb failed to explode outside the Paris headquarters of the West European Union.

The group, formed in 1979, and containing a good proportion of sons and daughters of the bourgeoisie, once killed an informer and last year shot two policemen in Paris when cornered. However, the murder of the director of the International Division of the French Defence Ministry was their first premeditated high-level killing.

The Franco-West German terrorist communiqué of January 15, composed in part by Action Directe, and what it claimed were negotiations between Paris and Bonn for West German participation in the French nuclear force and that force's integration into Nato, Action Directe also attacked France's airborne rapid intervention force.

The murder of General Audran could be linked to the Red Army Faction hunger strikers in West German prisons. The statement claiming responsibility was signed "Ely-sabeth Van Dick Commaquio", after a member of the Red Army Faction killed in a shooting incident in Nuremberg in 1979.

Two leaders of Action Directe are on the run after being granted an amnesty in 1981. French police have arrested 30 members of the terrorist group in the past year. René Audran was what the French call an "Ingénieur General de L'Armement" and had spent his life in the aerospace and defence fields including a spell in the French Embassy in London as a Concorde project manager. He was in charge of Franco-British defence co-operation at the Ministry between 1966-70.

Recently he talked of phone threats. He removed the military plates from his car, but on the night of his death he worked late and sent his chauffeur home. M Charles Hernu, the French Defence Minister, issued a statement saying he had died "like a soldier".

Article on Silesia upsets Bonn and Russia

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Moscow and Warsaw renewed their attacks on Bonn and opposition leaders called again on Chancellor Helmut Kohl to cancel a planned address to Silesian exiles after the future over publication of an article suggesting Silesia would be recaptured from Poland by a West German military invasion.

The article, appearing in the official newspaper of the League of Silesian Exiles, described a hypothetical "liberation" of territory lost to Poland after the Second World War.

It envisaged a weakened Soviet Union, collapsing under economic problems and, a Muslim uprising in Central Asia, withdrawing its forces to East Germany and on into Silesia, with only token resistance from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The article, coming immediately after the row over the Silesian exiles' planned slogan for their meeting in Hanover in June, has caused revulsion, anger and deep embarrassment here. Its 20-year-old author, Herr Thomas Finkbeiner, was expelled from the Christian Democratic Union, a German Government spokesman described his ideas as "irresponsible, harassing and foolish".

Herr Herbert Hüppes, the headline chairman of the League of Silesian Exiles and a CDU MP, quickly distanced himself from the article, which appeared in this week's issue of the league's newspaper *Der Schlesier*.

Said on Saturday that only a madman could have thought up such an article.

Political tension in Lisbon

Eanes gives hint of early elections

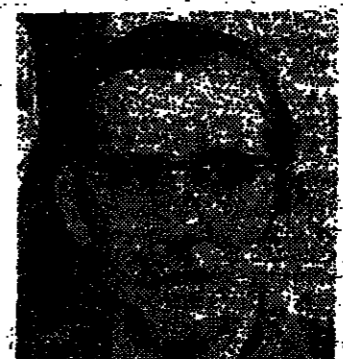
From Martha de la Cal Lisbon

President Ramalho Eanes of Portugal has hinted that he is considering dismissing the Government and calling early parliamentary elections.

Speaking before a group of 1,200 supporters at a luncheon on Saturday to celebrate the fourth anniversary of his taking office for a second term, the President said he "does not exclude the possibility of exercising the powers given to him under the constitution". He said that if he did so "it will be in the interests of the country and of democracy and after prudent consideration of the circumstances".

President Eanes recently publicly criticized the Socialist and Social Democratic coalition Government and the existing political parties, which led the government headed by Mario Soares, to defy him to dismiss them.

The President subsequently convoked the council of State to advise him on the crisis and set a day this week for a second



President Eanes Criticized the coalition.

meeting of the council to discuss Portugal's social and economic problems.

President Eanes also made clear on Saturday his intention of continuing in politics when he leaves office. A new political party is being formed by his supporters with his unofficial backing. In his speech, President Eanes stated many of the ideas contained in the declaration of principles set forth by

the new party, which will have its official launching on February 9.

The need for change, "to restore confidence and mobilize energy" was a keynote of his address. Echoing another of the basic tenets of the new party, that useful-people form all political tendencies and political independents should be drawn together for the reconstruction of the country irrespective of their party affiliation, the President said: "The problems of Portugal are so serious we cannot waste human energy."

That the President and the new party are attracting figures from other parties and political independents was clearly shown by the presence on the podium and in the hall of several former Socialist leaders and breakaway Social Democrats.

Although organizers of the new party claim it will have no political boundaries in a traditional sense, it is expected to occupy a space in the centre-left group now occupied by the Socialists and Social Democrats.

Gang war in Japan likely after deaths

From David Watts Tokyo

Japan's two biggest criminal gangs were poised for all-out war last night after a shoot-out which killed two gangsters and seriously injured the country's top gang leader.

Masahisa Takenaka, alleged to be Japan's leading gangster, is lying unconscious in a police hospital with a bullet through the chest after an attack in Osaka in which two other members of his gang were killed.

Other members of the rival gangs clashed yesterday in the aftermath of the Osaka shooting. Takenaka is believed to head the Yamaguchi-Gumi, the biggest grouping of gangsters in Japan, which has interests in gambling and prostitution. Police believe Takenaka became leader of the gang last June, appointed by the widow of his predecessor.

His leadership has split the syndicate. It appears that the attack on him was mounted by members of the Ichikawa, a splinter group led by a man who is a sworn enemy of Takenaka.

The three men hit in the attack were sprayed with gunfire from a speeding black car on Saturday night outside a building in Osaka. Yesterday police arrested Shuichi Nagano, alleged head of the Ichikawa operations group.

Gangsters threatened television crewmen as police searched offices and hideouts in 22 locations across the Osaka area. In the main offices of Takenaka's group, they found 19 wooden swords, but it is well-known that the group is able to buy illegal handguns.

An Osaka police expert said that it was the first time that Japan's two biggest gangs had clashed. With about 10,000 gangsters in Takenaka's group alone, they fear the battle could turn into an underworld war the like of which Japan has never seen.

European notebook EC devotes a week to Euro-lunacy

in Brussels it has been the week of the victimized oyster, the tattooed pet and the campaign for real chocolate.

The EEC, with its unenviable reputation for its own feet, has been busy grabbing the headlines with its undoubted silliness.

Coming at a time when the Community is, so they say, being infiltrated by the Mafia and when it has been found incompetently handing out money to non-existent Tameside factories, these Euro-lunacy stories are surely confirming the popular British prejudice against all things associated with the Treaty of Rome.

While the BBC's *Today* programme bo-bos its way through the idea of marking animals with a Eurocode so that their owners can identify them more easily if they are lost, the cartoonists roll up with mirth at the very idea of a British stamp without the Queen's head on it.

The undisputed view is that if it comes out of Brussels it is probably mad and expensive and undeniably hilarious.

In consequence public and hence politicians have a gut reaction to reject and revile a great deal that comes out of Brussels without paying it the compliment of trying to understand it.

Many critics have been more influenced by the ridiculous story that one Euro MP was campaigning against cruelty to oysters, than by the fact that the Community has just agreed to spend a further £226 million on helping Britain's depressed regions.

Those who were quick to sneer at the idea that a stamp should be Queenless never thought how convenient it would be to be able to buy stamps in Brighton to stick on holiday postcards mailed in Brindisi. Those who said tattooing cats was barbaric never considered that the scheme had been functioning well in France for years.

But this automatic popular rejection of the EEC is dangerous, given that Britain is now

inextricably part of it. It means that politicians and even some government ministers do not bother to find out what is going on, leaving the civil servants with huge responsibility over decisions and negotiations, well beyond the wildest extravagance of *Yes Minister*.

At the moment a very nice negotiation is going on in comparative secrecy over what, if any, institutional improvements or changes should be brought in to make the community run better. The negotiating committee is due to put forward a report for decision by the summit meeting. But already Britain is being vilified in some countries for its refusal to agree to a new Treaty of European Union, giving the European Parliament more powers and an equal say in decision-making.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, junior Minister at the Foreign Office, is the British representative on this negotiating committee, and he needs all his habitual coolness to keep his head amongst the Euro-enthusiasm which is reportedly being generated in it - And his job must be made doubly difficult by the suspicions among his own countrymen of what he may or may not be doing.

Mr Rifkind, if he sticking to the traditional brief prepared by some of the very best British civil servants, will be arguing that what is needed is not new treaty, but a will to make the existing treaty work. He will be arguing for better consultation and conciliation with the European Parliament - before and not after decisions are taken. He will be arguing for more majority voting where vital national interests are not at stake.

and he will be holding out against writing a new treaty with grandiose words, which ultimately mean nothing. Words like that have given the Community a bad name and make it an easy target for the cartoonists.

Ian Murray

THE 1985 TRUCK OF THE YEAR AWARD WASN'T JUST A POINTS DECISION.



IT WAS A KNOCKOUT.

"13 judges have given more votes to the 1985 Truck of the Year than to any previous winner." Pat Kennett, Chairman of the Jury. As you can see, the 1985 Truck of the Year Award was no hairline split decision. Thirteen judges from twelve European countries made the Mercedes 7 1/2 tonner the overwhelming champion. And this new range of Mercedes light trucks is a winner in every way. Power steering combined with a remarkably tight

turning circle means they are surprisingly easy to drive. The brand new engines provide outstanding pulling power with miserly fuel economy. Because they work less hard they are amazingly reliable, and of course, there is the legendary quality of Mercedes engineering, which comes as standard. Ask your local Mercedes dealer to arrange a test drive (you don't need an H.C.V. license) and discover how the 1985 Truck of the Year Award winner really does work your money harder, put your drivers



THE NEW MERCEDES 7 1/2 TONNER.



# Jewish Congress furious at Austrian minister's reception for freed Nazi

Vienna (Reuter, AFP) - Delegates at the World Jewish Congress meeting in Austria for the first time, yesterday expressed their fury over the reception here of a Nazi war criminal.

A congress spokesman said a row over the reception of former SS Major Reder by Defence Minister Herr Frischenschlager had completely overshadowed the meeting.

Herr Frischenschlager publicly defended his action and said he would not have met Reder if he had known it would become public knowledge.

"There was a very stormy meeting with many members demanding that we pull out of Vienna after the display given by the Defence Minister," the congress spokesman said.

"However, it was then decided that we stay on and continue our normal business, but we are hoping that the Austrian Government will say what ought to be said: 'We are sorry about what happened'."

Herr Frischenschlager met Reder, an Austrian citizen, on his arrival last Thursday after his surprise release from jail in Italy, and accompanied him to a military hospital near Vienna.

Reder, aged 69, was responsible for the deaths of some 600 people in the north Italian town of Marzabotto in 1944.

The affair dominated the opening of the congress. The chairman of the World Zionist Organization, Mr Leon Dulzin, urged the Austrian Chancellor Herr Sinowatz to dismiss the minister.

Herr Sinowatz told the congress he considered Herr Frischenschlager's behaviour a



Herr Frischenschlager: Defended his action

grave political mistake but said: "It would be wrong to draw conclusions from this incident on the attitude of the Austrian people and Government."

The congress president Mr Edgar Bronfman said it had not been a unanimous decision to come to Vienna.

"Then after deciding to come, on the eve of our meeting, a Nazi criminal is given a hero's welcome. We are shocked, devastated and angry," he said.

The New York-based World Jewish Congress was formed in 1936, mainly to help Jewish communities in distress.

A spokesman said the present meeting was unique because, for the first time, high-ranking delegations from all European communist countries except the Soviet Union were taking part.

Mr Bronfman said the congress hoped to improve relations with the Soviet Union, where some 2.5 million Jews live.

The leader of the Austrian opposition yesterday demanded

Next week's scheduled lifting of the frontier restrictions between Gibraltar and Spain marks the final burial of the Franco regime's blockade imposed in 1969 as a way to recover sovereignty over the Rock. In the first of two articles, Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent, reports on the problems ahead.

# Battle for heart of the Rock



Sir Joshua: A wait and see attitude

"We understand that towards the end of the 20th century one cannot go against the wishes of a people; I am one of those who believe the people of Gibraltar have a right to be themselves."

Señor Rafael Palomino, an Andalusian Socialist MP told me. He is to be president of a new political body, the Community of Towns of the Campo of Gibraltar, set up to try and establish a new mutually beneficial relationship with the Gibraltarians.

"I do not know how many years of generations it will be, but we have to work so that the Gibraltarians feel themselves not only Gibraltarians but inhabitants of this region, and therefore Spaniards too," he said.

The Franco Regime's brutal blockade, which produced the Gibraltar "siege mentality", may make that impossible until at least well into the next century. Gibraltarians proved they cannot be reduced to dependence on Spain; the basic issue now is whether it could be better to be interdependent with Andalusia and Spain.

Gibraltarians know they cannot prevent Spain from joining the EEC but they have a distinctive way of life that they dearly want to preserve. Unfortunately, it has been

based on a highly artificial economy with, as direct political compensation for Britain for the blockade, a mini-welfare state for 20,000 inhabitants.

The open frontier should gradually allow economic forces to play a bigger role at the expense of politics. The best would be for convergent interests across the frontier to emerge without the Spaniards giving up their sovereignty claim, though it would be set back by a new status quo, rather as renunciation is by collaboration between the two Germanies.

On both sides of the frontier, I found widespread belief that tourism will gain, all the way from Gibraltar's Europa Point to Malaga. Gibraltarians and Spaniards have been able to cross on foot since December, 1982, when Spain's new Socialist Government made a first "humanitarian gesture": now it

**GIBRALTAR'S HISTORY**

711 Cepe, ancient Phoenician trading station, conquered by Berbers and named Gebel Tarik (Mountain of Tarik), origin of Gibraltar.

1462 Beginning of two and a half centuries of Spanish rule.

1704 Taken by British in War of Spanish Succession.

1713 Ceded by Spain under Treaty of Utrecht.

1830 Gibraltar becomes Crown Colony.

1969 Franco regime declares "total closing" of frontier.

1978 Spain's democratic constitution provides for possibility of autonomous community of Gibraltar.

1980 Lisbon agreement between Britain and Spain.

1982 Falkland war prevents implementation.

1984 Brussels agreement in November on Gibraltar's future.

# Cambodians are given pledge by UN chief

From Neil Kelly, Khao-I-Dang, Thailand

On the eve of his visit to Vietnam Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, said yesterday that he would exhaust all the possibilities of his office to find a solution to the six-year war in Cambodia. Speaking at the refugee camp here, eight miles from the Cambodian border, he promised "to do my best to resolve this appalling problem."

He was referring in particular to the plight of the new Cambodian refugees he had seen living in poor conditions after fleeing across the border to escape recent attacks by Vietnamese and Cambodian Government forces.

UN border relief officials told him 197,000 refugees had fled since November after abandoning 13 separate encampments just inside Cambodia. All the civilian encampments of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front have now been overrun.

Although Mr Son Sann, the Front's leader, was in one of the camps visited by the Secretary-General and had expected to meet him, there was no meeting. No reason was given.

Earlier, the Secretary-General told journalists that during his talks with Vietnamese ministers, beginning later today in Hanoi, he would take up the question of Vietnamese artillery attacks on Cambodian civilians.

**BORDER BATTLE:** Fierce fighting broke out yesterday between Cambodian guerrillas and Vietnamese troops at the evacuated resistance base of Nong Chan.

## Cracks in apartheid

# Reformists see new deal for blacks

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The promise of extended political and property rights for South Africa's blacks, and hints of other changes in traditional apartheid policy, contained in President Botha's speech opening the new three-chamber Parliament here last Friday have met with widely differing responses.

In white political circles, *Verligtes* (Afrikaans for "enlightened ones"), as reformists within the ruling National Party are called, have hailed the speech as a fundamental shift in the ideology of African nationalism, the dominant political force for most of the past 40 years.

This is also the assessment of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which has said that the course on which Mr Botha is embarked will lead inevitably to full racial integration, and has promised to put up fierce resistance every inch of the way.

Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, the parliamentary standard-bearer of anti-apartheid white liberalism, agrees with Dr Treurnicht to the extent that he considers Mr Botha's speech an "important departure from traditional National Party Dogma".

Members of the new Indian and (mixed-blood) Coloured parliamentary chambers have also in general reacted favourably, and may as a result modify their attacks on the Government in the no-confi-

dence debates that are traditionally the first week's business of every new Parliament.

Outside Parliament, the response has generally been scornful. Both the multi-racial United Democratic Front and the all-black Azanian People's Organization, the two main above-ground radical opposition movements, have dismissed Mr Botha's proposals as mere tinkering with the apparatus of apartheid.

Often at loggerheads, the two organizations agree for once that Mr Botha's main aim is to create a privileged position for urban blacks, and thus divide the black majority, that is, the two-thirds of South Africa's population of about 30 million who are of Bantu-speaking, negroid stock.

By general consent, the most important part of Mr Botha's speech was his public recognition that the existing policy of confining the political representation of blacks to the various tribal "homelands", with only very limited rights at the local government level elsewhere, has failed.

It seems fairly clear, however, that while acknowledging that blacks must be given a say at the central Government level, Mr Botha is not thinking of expanding or modifying the new Parliament to include them, but rather of setting up some separate structure of as yet undefined powers.

Leading article, page 13

# New premier to steer Ontario on middle way

From John Best, Ottawa

The Ontario Progressive Conservative Party has chosen Mr Frank Miller to be its new leader and premier of Canada's largest province in terms of population and industrial power.

Mr Miller, Minister of Industry in the Cabinet of the retiring Premier, Mr William Davis, scored a close third-ballot victory on Saturday over Mr Larry Grossman, the Provincial Treasurer, by 869 votes to 792.

Mr Miller is a self-made millionaire who personifies the robust conservatism of rural Ontario. An engineer, he comes from the Muskoka Lakes district north of Toronto.

At 57, he was the eldest of the four candidates who sought the premiership. He is also regarded as the most right wing, although in his speeches he stressed the need for compassion and social justice as much as free enterprise and economic renewal. He recently complained that opponents were trying to make him look like Artila the Hun.

Mr Miller, who became wealthy as the proprietor of a car business, has been a member of the Provincial Conservative Party for 20 years and of



Mr Miller: Compassion and economic renewal

development of any divisive issues in the leadership campaign.

The candidates agreed, for instance, on the need for pension reform, support for the tourist and forestry industries, and a selling of the province's \$Can 700 million stake in the Suncor oil company.

However, since Mr Miller was regarded as the most right-wing candidate, and Mr Grossman the most left-wing, the final ballot turned into a confrontation between the "conservative" and "progressive" elements of the party.

The keynotes of his administration will be "compassion, common sense, social justice and economic renewal." He pledged to give high priority to providing opportunities for work to Ontario is unemployed.

	1st ballot	2nd	3rd
Miller	591	659	869
Grossman	378	514	792
Imbrill	429	508	-
Shurtry	300	-	-

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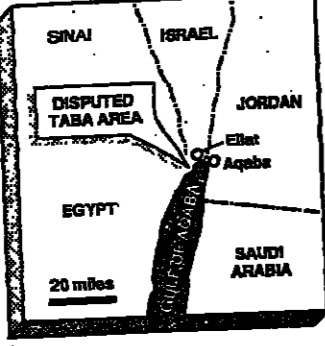


Israel's troubled borders

Negotiators try to crack problem of the desert-strip beach club

From Christopher Walker, Beersheba

For the first time in nearly two years, Israeli and Egyptian negotiators met yesterday to try to solve deep-seated differences over the future of Taba, a narrow strip of palm-fringed desert that has acquired increasing importance as Israel pulled out of the Sinai in 1982.



Curious calm on the Awali River

From Robert Fisk at the Awali River

A handful of unshaven and ill-dressed pro-Israeli militia men holding Russian-made rifles blocked the Awali River north of Sidon yesterday, turning away hundreds of civilians on the coastal highway as the Israeli Army appeared set to evacuate the city in advance of the February 18 deadline that the Israeli Government has announced.

standing beside their tanks south of the river, made no attempt to intervene. Along the line of the Awali and Bissri Rivers from which the Israelis are to withdraw, there was a curious, almost unearthly, calm.



Identity check: Israeli soldiers inspect the papers of Lebanese women wanting to cross the Bissri River bridge into Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

China ready for naval arms deal with US

From Mary Lee Peking Mr Melvyn Paisley, the US Assistant Secretary of the Navy, arrived in Peking yesterday for an 11-day visit which could result in the long-awaited sale of defensive US naval weapons to China.

Peking rails at papers devoted to sexy horror

Peking (AP) - Pornographic tabloids and journals, peddling spiritual opium, are flooding parts of China, the party newspaper People's Daily complained yesterday in a front-page commentary.

Thatcher to inaugurate dam in Sri Lanka

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to inaugurate the Victoria dam near Kandy on a visit to Sri Lanka in April, Mr Gamini Dissanayake, the Ministry of Lands, announced yesterday.

Denktas puts poll first

Nicosia (Reuters) - the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktas, yesterday ruled out new talks to settle the Cyprus problem until after elections he plans to hold in June.

Pope hits at use of gospel for politics

Caracas (Reuters) - The Pope, starting a tour of Latin America, has called for social justice but condemned deviations from Roman Catholic doctrine, which he said sought "an illusory earthly liberation".



Deep security: The Pope surrounded by guards as he rides on an escalator in Caracas.

Vatican synod to confirm reforms

Caracas (Reuters) - The Pope said yesterday that he expected an extraordinary meeting of bishops in November would confirm the general movement towards reform agreed by the Second Vatican Council that ended 20 years ago.

Chernenko retirement denied by Kremlin

From Richard Owen Moscow Soviet officials yesterday denied that President Chernenko had been advised to retire on grounds of ill health. But informed sources said the Politburo had discussed "a number of options" on the leadership question, including an arrangement under which the burdens of high office would increasingly fall on others, especially Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin second-in-command.

Greens act to bar neo-Nazis in Berlin

Bonn - The Greens have voted to dissolve the party's West Berlin branch because it has been infiltrated by neo-Nazis (Michael Binyon writes). At a weekend meeting in Freiburg of the party's main committee, the Greens voted to give their support instead to the Berlin Alternative List, which has some 3,000 members compared with the Berlin Greens' membership of only 100.

Crew mutiny in Bermuda

Hamilton, Bermuda (Reuter) - Twenty-six Yugoslav and Sri Lankan sailors on board the 11,715-ton bulk carrier Frusa have mutinied in Bermuda, claiming they were nearly starved, denied fresh water for two weeks and not paid for four months.

Bank job not for Mintoff

Valletta - The former Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, is to be appointed special personal consultant to the Prime Minister, Dr Carmelo Mizzi (Austrian Sammut writes).

Golden Globes for 'Amadeus'

Beverly Hills (AP) - Amadeus, the tale of Peter Shaffer (above) based on the life of Mozart, which has won four Golden Globes awarded by Hollywood's Foreign Press Association, including best film drama and best actor for F Murray Abraham.

Fish in Med poisoned by lead fallout

From Mario Mediano Athens The Mediterranean has become so polluted with lead that people who live round its shores are in danger of suffering brain damage from eating fish and shellfish, according to international experts under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme.

Arms talks chief favours Star Wars

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington University co-authored the article with Mr Kampelman. They argue that new weapon technology is making the American-Soviet strategic relationship, based mainly on nuclear deterrence, increasingly precarious. They call for a new approach, "the strategy of mutual security".

China plans Ming valley tourist spot

Peking (Reuters) - China hopes to build a tourist resort with an amusement centre and hotels in a valley near here, where 13 Ming emperors lie buried, the China Daily reported.

India celebrates Republic Day

The biggest celebration in India's official calendar, Republic Day, was this year muted by increased security. The day celebrates the formation of the Indian republic 35 years ago with military parade, a cultural display and a fly-past.

Hit squad rumours mar Gandhi's big parade

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi The biggest celebration in India's official calendar, Republic Day, was this year muted by increased security. The day celebrates the formation of the Indian republic 35 years ago with military parade, a cultural display and a fly-past.

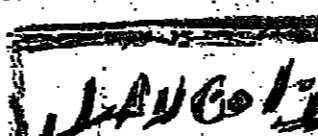
Sudan centenary

Khartoum (Reuters) - President Jaafar Nimeiry yesterday celebrated the Muslim uprising in Sudan 100 years ago against Anglo-Egyptian rule which killed General Charles George Gordon, the governor-general.

Loose nuts

Stockholm - All 200 Viggen jet fighters in the Swedish Air Force were grounded after loose nuts were found in the steering system of a Viggen that crashed last week. A Defence Ministry spokesman said the sabotage could not be traced.

The 740 saloon The past, a solidarity. As you burdened (In fact of three m It's bu steel safety Even box-type p act as roll b effective the But if Volvo virtue steering) it a Its 2.3 internal fr and frugal) The r omfort, w the back The re much bette book out a You c and more) well worth Any c ive at the back ough up of your To: Vol Will Avenu Please Mr/Mrs/M Address THE NEW VO





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THE ARTS

Opera

Myth and longing in a time warp, but the real action is in the score

Tristan and Isolde Coliseum

Tristan must be one of the easiest operas to produce. There are really only three things that happen, as crashing waves at ever greater distances from the double bars at the ends of the acts: the draught, the disturbance of the lovers and the arrival of Isolde. If one allows for those, and offers a passable stage picture, then the rest can be left to where the real action of this opera takes place, in the score, particularly if one has Sir Reginald Goodall to conduct it.

The spiral can also serve as an image of eternity. Isolde in the last act comes rushing back from times past and future to exist at the centrepiece with Tristan in an eternal present. Marke, who has somehow got mixed up in this time travelling, remains poised at the end to step off at the point in the whirlpool of time where he had stepped into the action in the first and second acts. His military costume, too, singles him out as a being from a particular era, whereas Isolde is in a periodless gown and Tristan the time sense with lifeboatman's outfit of sou'wester and sea boots. In another sense the production presents Marke, Tristan and Isolde all alike as passive characters who have their active counterparts in Melot, Kurwenal and Brangäne. For instance, before his attack on Tristan, Melot very strongly presents his sword to Marke, but the king will not grant his authority. But not all Mr Friedrich's ideas are so apt. Just before this moment

Marke has clutched at his heart during the interlude in Tristan's reply to him, as if the "Tristan chord" at this point were a personal pang. To situate the music in a particular character in this way is inevitably to trivialize it: the characters are there to hint at what the music might be about, not the other way around. Sir Reginald's performance, however, carries one through such dangerous moments with barely a hiccup. On Saturday night it was a performance that grew greatly in strength from act to act, largely because the quality of orchestral playing improved so much. By the last act one felt the strings of communication between conductor and musicians had been pulled tight, and the prelude to this act showed in exemplary fashion Sir Reginald's command of the long phrase, from chromaticism, up and out to diatonic clarity: a spiral again. On the larger scale Sir Reginald seems to keep momentum going by understanding Wagner as an

immense complex of ostinatos: before one repeating phrase has quite dissolved another has come to take its place as providing the most obvious continuity, a continuity that improbably survives some daring dead baits. The casting is not so resilient. Johanna Meier as Isolde switched effectively from the haughty queen to the delirious woman, and in sound she was clear and strong; but she asked our indulgence on account of a recent heavy cold, which presumably widened vibrato and shortness of phrasing. Alberto Remedios as Tristan retains a valiant timbre and acts the third act courageously; Linda Fimmie as Brangäne and Geoffrey Chard as Kurwenal are also more remarkable for their acting than for their vocal polish. John Tomlinson as Marke has some problems with the long Wagnerian line, but he is the only one to get across more than a fraction of Andrew Porter's translation.

Paul Griffiths



Johanna Meier (Isolde) and Alberto Remedios (Tristan) in the Liebestod scene

Riccardo Chailly talks about his new role as Bologna Opera's musical director. Interview by John Higgins



Chailly: 'If I have to fight, then I will fight'

Born with a baton in hand

Riccardo Chailly is in London at the moment for a pair of concerts with the LPO. Tomorrow there is a Ravel-Chopin evening, followed three nights later by an East European programme of Dvořák, Rachmaninov and Stravinsky. Chailly, whose term as one of the LPO's principal guest conductors is about to end, is likely to be heard less frequently here in the future. The main reason is that just before Christmas he accepted the post of musical director of the Bologna Opera. His actual title will be "dirigere principale", a useful name invented by Riccardo Muti a little time ago to indicate the right to have the last word on all musical matters without the need to shoulder any of the administrative ones.

So far Chailly has not done a great deal of settling down. His father is a composer and encouraged Riccardo to start conducting in public by the time he reached the age of 14. Chailly shrugs off this adolescent precociousness as something quite natural: "Somebody heard that there was this young boy, born apparently with a baton in his hand. So I got an invitation from the solisti veneti. His debut in the theatre was with Massenet's Werther when he was 19, which also turned out to be his first opera on record (for Deutsche Grammophon). "Opera is the best way to learn the business of conducting, especially if you are an Italian. Theatre is there in our blood: it is a kind of hashish for Italians. I appeared everywhere - Como, Palermo, Parma... I remember a Simon Boccanegra in Parma with two totally unknown baritones called Renato Bruson and Leo Nucci. It wasn't bad at all."

The speed of Chailly's ascent of the musical ladder, the quantity of engagements successfully completed while his contemporaries were still about to return to Florence. "Perhaps it is a bit of Italian

sciovinismo, but I welcome a return to the days when leading conductors each had their own theatre, if you wanted to go to one town and if you were in search of Franco Capuana then to another. I've always admired the way - coming up to our own time - that Jimmy Levine has devoted himself to the Met in New York, apart from those Salzburg engagements. To have your own house and to stay there does you no harm at all - it stops you catching that illness, Concorde fever, for a start. When I start at Bologna, I reckon when I start at Bologna, I appeared everywhere - Como, Palermo, Parma... I remember a Simon Boccanegra in Parma with two totally unknown baritones called Renato Bruson and Leo Nucci. It wasn't bad at all."

When Chailly takes up his Bologna post he may well persuade Decca, with whom he has an exclusive contract, to record there in the theatre. (The Rake's Progress, with Samuel Ramey as Nick Shadow, under Chailly, is due out from Decca concerts. It was reviewed on Saturday by Paul Griffiths.) "The sound there is frighteningly good. Perhaps the best, in my view, of any theatre in Italy. I have more operas planned with Decca: Puccini's Des Grieux with Pavarotti as Des Grieux, perhaps that. Vespi's Coma, Palermo, Parma... I remember a Simon Boccanegra in Parma with two totally unknown baritones called Renato Bruson and Leo Nucci. It wasn't bad at all."

Theatre

Diary of a Scoundrel Orange Tree

At the start of Ostrovsky's comedy *Diary of a Scoundrel* its hero Yegor Gloumov announces his scheme for wooing his way into Moscow society. "From now on it's to be nauseating, toadying flattery - the only language the elite of Moscow understand." And it works like a dream: pandering to the vanities of the rich and powerful he soon becomes indispensable to them. So much so that when they discover his true opinion of them (confided in the diary of the title) they find themselves obliged to forgive him. In a

staring reversal of expectations, the climactic revelation of the diary is not Gloumov's downfall but his ultimate victory: he demonstrates that society needs him at least as much as he needs it.

There is no British tradition for playing Ostrovsky. Only a tiny proportion of his massive output (47 original plays) has been seen here. The most successful production was the RSC's *The Forest* in 1981: it had, in an unashamed commitment to caricature that gave it extraordinary vitality. Peter Rome's *Scoundrel* at the Orange Tree is funny and charming but it lacks that crucial sense of the grotesque. Performances are undoubtedly heightened, but

the overall effect is too genial. Gloumov's rich victims are not monstrous enough for his accommodation to them to be a matter of moral compromise. Gloumov himself is competently played by Paul Bradley, whose mooncalf and sagging suit make him instantly endearing to those he deceives. But it could add considerably to the force of the piece if he were to differentiate more sharply between the styles he adopts for each of the dupes - eager seeker after truth one minute, then man of the world, passionate lover, staunch conservative, and so on. As it is all his victims seem to fall for essentially the same little-boy-lost act.

Lynne Truss

Stravinsky for pianola Purcell Room

A composer's whims may be oddly revealing, like Bruckner's continent eye for young girls or Ravel's natty suiting. Of such was Stravinsky's enthusiasm for the pianola, which lasted for at least a decade after 1914, and which resulted in punched transcriptions of a good proportion of his music - more than was available at the time on gramophone records. But one wonders, after Friday night's performance of many of these rolls, whether Stravinsky ever put his keenness to the test of actually listening to the product.

I suspect he was attracted by the mechanical, percussive aura of the pianola, by the feeling that through this medium he would be able to hone his music into precise rhythmic patterns. However, as Rex Lawson and his fellow pianolists here demonstrated, the pianola is in fact capable of considerable rubato. What it cannot do, which makes it disastrously inappropriate for music of polyrhythmic complexity like that of *The Rite of Spring*, is to give a different rhythmic shading to different voices at the same time. For that reason whole sections of the work simply fell apart, in what was billed as the first complete performance of the pianola version.

Another lack was of the physical tension driven into this music when it is truly being created, whether by an orchestra or by two pianists. The gap between the excellent technique between the excellent pianolists and his companion playing the pianola than the ability to pump away with one's feet.

This seemed to matter less in *Petrushka*, of which we heard all but the third scene. Metrical overlaps were also less of a problem in this work, which is so much more of a machine than *The Rite*, so much more geared to a single pulse. Even so, the happiest piece in this environment was the Etude which Stravinsky wrote specially for the instrument, rejoicing in its capacities suggestive of a pianist with six hands and two brains. As other composers have found too, and as Stravinsky himself seems to have been sensing in his pianola version of the *Piano Rag Music*, the pianola becomes an instrument in its own right when it is not treated as a substitute.

Paul Griffiths

Television Love and romance in peculiar places

Knockback (BBC 2) was concerned with one of television's favourite subjects, life "inside". Perhaps this was made for each other: certainly television, being a very flat medium, was able to convey the monotony of their respective lives. And since this was a long drama, there was room for the minutiae which a brief account would have sacrificed for the sake of melodrama. It was also accurate about the insidiousness (rather than the brutality) of prison life, and was a result more chilling than the usual sensationalist presentations.

The Spirit of Whitty (Channel 4) revealed a town which is perhaps still best known as the reception centre for Count Dracula. But Tom Vernon discovered certain other charms, too, and described them eloquently enough: "... the past gets in your eyes", he explained as we saw him pedalling against the wind and

across the moors. The bicycle seemed redundant since the rest of the film-crew must have travelled by car or van but, this little piece of stage-management aside, his was an evocative documentary of a place situated "between nothingness and nowhere". Whitty is haunted by its history, as most of its residents revealed, but it has also taken the more active step of preserving and even enlarging upon its own legends: "Count Dracula actually lived in Royal Crescent", one old lady explained with the enthusiasm of a native, well as to Cambridge, and that after 90 hours of intensive rehearsal; and it was the final concert for which the orchestra's conductor, Louis Sotijn, was in charge before retiring from that post.

Otherwise (apart from the fact that proceeds from the evening are to be given to the National Bureau for Handicapped Students) everything was quite normal. Normally, in Dutch standards, though, involves playing a new work specifically commissioned for each annual tour, in this case Geert van Keulen's *Sinfonia*. Van Keulen, otherwise bass clarinetist of the Concertgebouw, has provided a modest work, but one which is, in its own points of reference, it explores the orchestral writing of great skill and imagination. Not surprisingly the woodwind play a prominent role in forming an impressive palette of colours, and even if the work treats rather heavily at times, it nevertheless feels like a living organism.

Locusts, if the standards evident throughout the evening is anything to go by, also entails playing of the highest order, marked with that frisson which tells you every player means every note. In Mahler's First Symphony (given in the early five-movement version) that sense of commitment could almost be touched.

The opening was beautifully poised, slowly generating a fervency that, once attained, lasted to the work's end, even, by implication, in the gentle "Blumine" movement. There was some admirable solo work in all departments, with Nick de Groot contributing a particularly confident double bass solo in that bizarre funeral march. The strings, too, were exceptionally secure in everything they did, and that applied also through Brahms's Violin Concerto, through Theodor Gersets, the violinist, sounded just a little rough and ready here. Better that, though, than soul-less perfection.

Nicholas Kenyon

Cinderella Covent Garden

An exhibition in the Royal Opera House's foyer contains a photograph of the first production of Ashton's *Cinderella*, with its magically imaginative designs by Jean-Denis Malclès. What a contrast with the lavish but utterly banal scenery by Henry Bardou used since 1965. David Walker used since 1965. I am convinced that their mediocrity pull the ballet down and is one reason why some spectators nowadays think even Ashton's choreography trivial, since they cannot see its virtues through the camouflage. Another reason, of course, is that it is sometimes not well enough danced. Friday night's performance was an improvement in some ways, although the entries for the prince's four friends were appalling. The best dancing, by far, came from Simon Rice as the jester. All four leading dancers were new to their roles. Karen Paisley makes a pretty Cinderella and dances with neat style. She will probably be more touching

Concerts

The pianola needs more than just foot work

Dutch University Orchestra Queen Elizabeth Hall

This was a special occasion for a number of reasons. It celebrated the Dutch University Orchestra's return to London after an absence of more than two decades: it signalled the end of their gruelling annual tour as well as to Cambridge, and that after 90 hours of intensive rehearsal; and it was the final concert for which the orchestra's conductor, Louis Sotijn, was in charge before retiring from that post.

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Stephen Pettitt

Nash Ensemble Wigmore Hall

If Respighi, Rossini, Pizzetti sounds like yet another line: from that music-school number in *On Your Toes*, then that is exactly where you end up after a concert from the Nash Ensemble's latest exhilarating series, "From Bocherini to Berlioz".

The very least you get from this seven-part Italian journey is a sherry, a *Sequenza* and a fine singer. The most stretches just as far as you care to make it on Saturday night from the hedonistic delight of a Poncechi piano and wind quintet, like a big silver bowl of *gelato misto*, to mind and ear-stretching rarities by Respighi and Dallapiccola. Speaking of ear-stretching, the Berio *Sequenza* is by no means the optional extra, but it means the optional programme suggests, as Irvine Arditti's performance of No VIII for violin so admirably showed, it can be a subtly efficacious way of untuning and returning the ear.

Henry Herford was the central soloist, and his main work, the *Chaconne cantata* for baritone and eight instruments by Dallapiccola. Webern is the obvious point of reference for these later, pointillistic pieces; yet their sensuous and simultaneous tasting of meaning and sound, especially when recreated with the mellifluous lyricism of Herford and the Nash's soloists, catches long echoes of Monteverdi too. As Quasimodo's translations of the five Greek poems point their pungent miniaturism, so the minutely "heard" instrumental and vocal writing handprints and activates their forms.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Cinderella Covent Garden

when she has got used to the role: there seemed a certain careful conscientiousness in her dancing, and acting which should ease later. Phillip Broomhead, her prince, dances rather like a great enthusiastic puppy. Those long legs of his swing so high and wide, he jumps about so precipitately, that one enjoys the effort even while wishing for a little more control. Really he does not need the glitter-dust he lavished all over his hair. The partnering all went smoothly, but never once did I really believe that either of them had fallen in love. Jonathan Burrows and Michael Crookes were the ugly sisters. It helps that they are probably too young to remember and therefore imitate the original pair. Crookes's humour is a bit schoolboyish so far (better make-up might help), but Burrows, as the timid one, has more subtlety, but has not yet fully developed the humours of the character. At least with their exaggerated playing one saw how good the sisters' comic dances are.

John Percival

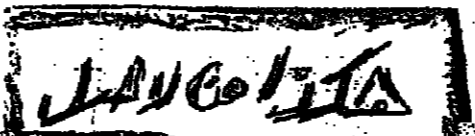
ECO/Menubhin Queen Elizabeth Hall

Quite obviously, one purpose of the English Chamber Orchestra's two concert series called "Schubert and his Mentors" in juxtaposing formative influences with what might be called an end product, is to enable us to hear that by some magic chemistry a potency is greater than the sum of its parts. In the second concert, "The Great C Major Symphony" could well prove the point. But here Schubert's Fourth Symphony, the "Tragic" Fourth, is in danger of being upstaged by both Beethoven's "Eroica" and Brahms's "Violin and Orchestra" and four quite extraordinary pieces.

Partly this was a matter of what was performed, but it was how. In the Beethoven, the violinist was Yehudi Menuhin, otherwise the conductor of the rest of the programme, and it was good to hear him bring his sweet intensity to Beethoven's lyricism, even if that intense, inflexible bowing and discarding at odd moments. Some of the later, more developed, but less sonorous, lower registers, while the top of her range is clear and unfurled, even at its lowest. What is more, she has a technique fully equal to the extraordinary demands of a piece like "Bei grüner Jungschart", while her "Sombre forest" was radiant. Only a certain limitation in the variety of her vocal colours spoil an otherwise remarkable performance.

After such excitement the Schubert, though revealing an alluringly inventive turn of thought, seemed to have its youthful flaws fully exposed. It was given a decent and reliable performance, but only that.

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The miners' strike may soon be over, but the suffering will continue for many years to come. Deep psychological wounds may be exposed once the men return to the pits. Thomson Prentice reports

# The human cost of the coal strike

The human casualties of the miners' strike can be counted already in thousands of men, women and children physically and mentally wounded. But whatever uneasy armistice eventually brings the dispute to a formal end, health experts believe the suffering is certain to continue for months, and possibly years.

In what has been, perhaps above all, a war of nerves, the psychological stress involved has thrust colossal burdens on combatants and non-combatants alike. Often, those burdens have been unbearable, and no solution to the strike will ever lift them. There have been accusations of murder, cases of suicide, and accidental deaths. The miners, the police, their families, and the families of trade union and management officials and many others have all been scarred by the experience. Some permanently. Marriages have been destroyed, careers cut short, entire communities are still bleeding.

Can they recover? Opinions vary, and are sometimes as polarized as the hardliners on either side of the dispute. "I've seen babes in arms shouting 'Scab' at miners as if it was the first word they'd ever taught," says Dr Elizabeth Newson, director of the Child Development Research Unit at Nottingham University.

"It frightens me that children will suffer lasting effects of seeing their parents involved in violent verbal exchanges. They experience bitterness and hatred without understanding it. They



The familiar face of violence: but what of the hidden pressures faced by the front-line troops at home?

that they weren't cracking up. "It used to be that people were always willing to help each other out. Now it's all about who went back to work and who didn't. People will remember this for years. I don't think it will ever be the same again."

It can never be the same again for those families who have had tragic consequences. On New Year's Day, John Green, a 23-year-old fitter at Betsheanger Colliery, Kent, said goodbye to his wife Beverly and their 18-month-old son Barry, and drove into the countryside. There he killed himself by inhaling the car's exhaust fumes.

"My son couldn't see an end," his mother, Mrs Maureen Green, said. "He was without hope."

Others had surrendered to despair much earlier. On March 25 last year Ian Turner, a miner who had been called a scab, hanged himself at home in Peterlee, Co Durham. His fiancée found his body. He was 25.

After 13 weeks on strike James Clay, aged 33, of Stoke-

on-Trent, went back to his pit last July because he was behind in mortgage payments and had other debts.

His wife Ann received two threatening phone calls, one hinting at violence against their 12-year-old daughter. Soon afterwards Mr Clay went into his garage and killed himself.

"He tried to tell the miners of the hardship he was facing," his widow said at the inquest, "but they wouldn't listen."

The stress has devastated the families of policemen as well as miners. On November 28 PC Bob Reynolds, of Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, died from a heart attack while on a police bus returning from picket-line duty in Kent.

"Wives don't know when their man is going to be at home or in hospital," says Paul Middup, national spokesman on the strike for the Police Federation. "They've been living on their nerves for months."

Dr Alan Lees, of South Wales police, is the only such full-time occupational health officer in Britain. "It isn't necessarily the men on picket duty who are

under most pressure. It's often those back at the station whose job is to hold the fort 12 hours a day instead of eight."

There is, he says, a general reluctance among policemen to complain about stress. Some officers now call the attitude of men under extreme pressure trying to hide their problems, the "John Wayne syndrome."

During the strike, some constables have been withdrawn from coalfield confrontations because senior officers feared they would crack up under the strain.

The duration and severity of after-effects of the strike, mentally and physically on miners and their families, may depend significantly on how the dispute is concluded. Some psychologists and medical officers are divided in their opinions.

Professor Cary L. Cooper, author of about 20 books on occupational stress, and now professor of organizational psychology at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, says: "I'm concerned that more stress-related illness will begin to surface

as solidarity within the miners is seen to be weakening.

"We know very many marriages have broken down. The longer the dispute continues, the more likely it is that some women will challenge their menfolk by saying 'What's really more important to you - the children and me, or the cause?'"

Dr Vernon Coleman, psychologist, author and broadcaster, says: "If the miners lose I think there will be very deep depression and despair, and a lot of suicides. I think they have been very strong until now, united by the cause, but if they are humiliated it could be very dangerous. It will be like losing the war, and they will suffer tremendously."

Those miners who are returning to work and those who may soon follow them are likely to experience varying degrees of mental and physical difficulty.

Dr Huw Davies, the South Wales area medical officer for the National Coal Board, says: "The main problem will be men coming back and finding themselves apprehensive about going underground after such a long time. They will perhaps have lost their pit sense, which gives them the ability to work in the dark."

"I think this will show itself in reluctance to go underground and some men will look for ways out - early retirement or redundancy. A coal mine is a very dangerous place to work and people who have never had claustrophobia may be vulnerable to it for the first time."

Another doctor in the coal industry, who asked not to be named, says: "I'm hearing stories of men who've gone back to work saying they don't like it any more. They're frightened of going underground. The fear has been lasting for weeks."

Dr Colin Soutar, of the Institute of Occupational Medicine in Edinburgh, believes that miners may often disguise fear of going underground with physical complaints.

However, Mr Ted Horton, deputy director for mining in the coal board's north Derbyshire area, emphatically rejects suggestions of problems among returning miners: "I go underground twice a week and have found no evidence of anything amiss. It is like they've never been away."

Another board medical officer says: "Some men will be glad to get back to work. Physically they will be in good

## COMMENT

### Wanted: a rush of blood

The current concern about the transmission of AIDS through donations of blood from homosexuals can only be the need for new blood donors.

Recently the National Blood Transfusion Service made an urgent appeal, warning that supplies were "critically short", particularly in the London area, where donations dropped in two months by 23 per cent. Supplies to hospitals were having to be cut back, and there were donor shortages in other areas.

Among reasons for the decline, it has been suggested, were the introduction of handling charges for blood sent to private-sector hospitals, and the conviction last year of a consultant haematologist for conspiring to steal blood.

There may, however, be a more fundamental cause. At a recent Sunday session, a nurse pointed to the shortage of beds and staff. She said a donor queue could start more than an hour before the session was to begin. Once inside, a wait of half an hour is quite common, however carefully you time your arrival.

And there are also the factors which cannot be avoided. It is frustrating to wait some time, have your finger pricked and then be told that your blood is unacceptable that day.

Donors might be helped by being given a choice of dates or locations when they are informed about forthcoming sessions. The normal period of notice is about two weeks, and if the appointed day is impossible, it entails waiting until the computer selects your name again. As no one tells you you could not or did not come, it may be six months before you are called again.

Wider publicity would also boost donations. The DHSS currently produces several eye-catching leaflets about being a donor. But these are available only at the sessions.

Surely this is a case of preaching to the blood-letting, bold, resolute and converted. Would not a nationwide advertising campaign or television appeal be better? There must be some celebrity donors prepared to explain how simple and satisfying giving blood can be.

If the Government can't spend money on exhorting us not to smoke for our own good, can it not spend a bit more to persuade people to part with a pint of blood for someone else's good?

Jane Soanes

### HOW THEY'VE COPED

Glyn Jones started colliery work as a 14-year-old. Today, at 58, he is vice president of Nacods, the 16,000-strong pit deputies union, whose members' presence is essential at every pit. He has become inured to abusive phone calls to his Cardiff home since the union voted against strike action.

They tell me I'm a bastard or a Judas and then they hang up," he says. "I don't like it but I can only be thankful it isn't my wife who picks up the phone."

"We held a ballot and voted to stay at work. Some miners have never forgiven us for crossing the picket lines. I can understand their feelings in a way but we took a democratic vote and we're all supposed to believe in democracy, aren't we?"

"We're a buffer between miners and management. Being neither one nor the other has meant that we've been under immense stress at times. After the strike is over there are bound to be problems. Human nature tells you there must be resentment and stress. But I hope there can be tolerance and compassion. It's been a long, rotten business for everybody."

It hasn't been easy. I feel the need for a holiday - the whole family does - but we cancelled our fortnight in Tenerife last summer and Christmas was not cheerful. The house is cold because there isn't enough cash to pay the fuel bills.

She and her husband are in agreement about the strike. "We've become used to it. We do without things. The children still say they'd like this or that when the strike ends."

Steve says they both expected it to be worse than it has turned out to be. "We've had a lot of support from neighbours and friends. We've never doubted the strike is worthwhile. It'll be over soon, I'll be earning money again and we can start thinking about a holiday. It might not be Tenerife but even if it's Skegness it's a break, isn't it?"



Fame under stress: how much have MacGregor and Scargill suffered too?

## He's a dead cert for this award

moreover... Miles Kington

The event of 1985, the More-over Man of the Year Award ceremony, took place at the weekend in the conference suite of the M1 Pork Scratching Service Area. Behind closed doors, as it was pretty closed doors, more than 1,000 invited guests took their seats to enjoy a bit of free nosh and hear a panel of judges decide who it was, in the opinion of Lord More-over, who had been the celebrity of the year.

Andrew Lloyd Webber, Russell Harty, Esther Rantzen, Julian Lloyd Webber, Margaret Thatcher, Harpo Lloyd Webber, Boy George - these were just a few of the personalities who had not been invited, in order to make the event one of the most glittering of 1985. Most of the guests were foreign shareholders in the mighty international More-over Holdings Company, and most of them could not speak English. But there was a respectful silence throughout as Lord More-over tore up the notes given him by the panel of judges and read from his own prepared speech.

"Ladies, gentlemen, and the bulk of the audience, I am sorry I cannot be with you in person

tonight, as I have been called on an emergency holiday to Mustique, but I am sure that this video-recording of me, made in a private studio on the paradise island, will more than make up to you for the fact that I cannot keep an eye on you personally."

"All right for level? Is the tape running? Are you getting my suntan all right? Good. You can edit this bit out later, can't you? Fine. Get me another gin and coconut water, would you? Right, here we go."

"The media may be surprised that we at More-over have held the Man of the Year Award ceremony so late after 1984. They are labouring under a misapprehension. This is the award for the man of 1985. Three weeks, surely, is enough time in which to decide who is Man of the Year."

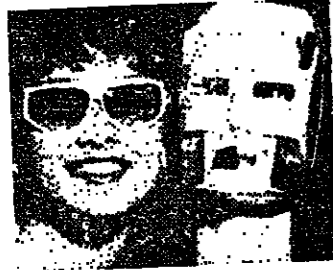
"And we also feel we have a public service to perform. By naming someone as the man of the year, we can ensure he is kept out of the public eye for the rest of the year. If you cast

not of Terry Wogan or Sir Robin Day, one thinks of Terry Wogan or Sir Robin Day. One thinks even of President Reagan, who has now abandoned politics and gone over full-time to showbiz and television.

"But there is someone even more boring than all these, someone with whom we have been saturated in the last few weeks, someone whose name we devoutly wish never to hear again in 1985. Someone also, I am glad to say, who is dead and therefore cannot sue us for libel. Ladies and gentlemen, we have decided to make the More-over Man of the Year D. H. Lawrence!"

A standing ovation followed these words, and the award was accepted on his behalf by a Nottinghamshire miner who has spent the last year writing a torrid novel. But Lord More-over had the last word, as usual.

"All right. That's it. Five minutes break for going to the lavatory. But I want you back in your seats then for the cabaret spot by The Times's very own group, The New Technology Synchronators. And now another word about D. H. Lawrence, or I'll have your guts for garters."



**TOMORROW**

How high tech is more than a simple storm in a bra-cup for the fashion industry

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 555)

ACROSS	1 Under (5)	2 Pasta sheets (7)	3 Christ's sayings (5)	9 Bishop's area (7)	10 Fan-shaped shell (8)	11 Work hard (4)	12 Semi-transparent (11)	17 Roof space (4,4)	18 Sell cheaply (4,4)	21 Cloak (7)	22 Extreme (5)	23 Give approval (7)	24 Choose (5)
DOWN	1 Opinion (6)	2 Deduction (5)	3 Frail person (8)	4 Unoccupied woman (4,2,7)	5 Before long (4)	6 Imp (7)	7 Come out (6)	14 Gentled (7)	15 With flaming brandy (6)	16 Despot (6)	19 Bidding twig (5)	20 Alter direction (4)	

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MONDAY PAGE

From boredom to boardroom

The 1980s is witnessing a new women's movement. As the first wave of feminism, with its mould-breaking ideas, its anger, frustrations and inspiration ebb away, women are quietly making into the system, examining these new attitudes



By Patricia Clough

Without fanfares - in fact without any one really noticing at all - women recently passed one of the biggest milestones towards sexual equality since the invention of the Pill. A number of companies and organizations have been doing some sums and have concluded that encouraging equality among their men and women employees, pays dividends.

They have found they can no longer afford the vast loss of talent, training and experience when women drop out or are simply kept down on the lower rungs of the career ladder. At a time when many firms are competing desperately for talent, they must recruit, keep and promote bright women.

Everyone is short of able people, says Mr Hamish Orr-Ewing, chairman of Rank Xerox. "We are wasting the resources of half the population."

Feminists, of course, have been saying this for years. But the people who have made this discovery lately are greying business-suited gentlemen from company boardrooms who would blanch at being considered Women's Libbers.

"They are only acting out of enlightened self-interest," says a leading woman management expert. "For them it's simply a sound investment". In short, money speaks louder than Germaine Greer, or even, for that matter, the sex discrimination laws.

This slow realization coincides with the second phase of the feminist movement. The first, revolutionary stage with its anger, indignation, theorizing, consciousness-raising and heady feeling of freedom now over, women are quietly entering the system, particularly the male-dominated world of business and industry. They are no longer just courageous mould-breakers or the token women, but ever increasing numbers of educated women who see their work as lifetime careers and not simply as a stop-gap until they marry.

Yet research by the Industrial Society has found that after a good start women's careers typically begin to flag as they reach their late twenties or early thirties. Many who have put off childbearing to get established in their jobs, feel it is time to

seeking to climb the ladder in male-dominated areas of business and industry. Others are responding to the need for flexibility. In a series of three articles, we examine these new attitudes

have babies and, lacking encouragement from their firms, fail to return. Those who do return find they have fallen way behind their male contemporaries and are unlikely to make up for the lost years. Some lose heart and drift away.

Those who do not have children similarly find their careers faltering at this stage as traditional attitudes favour men and keep women back.

One of the most common attitudes among firms is "they'll only have been absent and leave". Yet, the Industrial Society says, women who do continue working take only an average of four years off for child-bearing - a tiny part of a potential working life of 40 years.

No one yet knows how much this wastage of women's talents costs the British economy, though the Manpower Services Commission has asked Manchester University Management Centre to find out. But in view of the fact that women make up 43% of the workforce and fill only 20% of management posts (10% outside the service sector) the loss is clearly huge.

The Department of Health has commissioned an investigation of its own into why large numbers of women doctors simply stop practising, wasting the large sums of public money invested in their training.

Another pointer to the extent of the female brain drain was revealed by the last census. In a 10 per cent sample of the population it found 3,770 women with postgraduate degrees below retirement age who were professionally inactive, compared with 360 men.

Debenham's, the department store chain, calculates that a typical woman manager rises through the hierarchy until she is about 28, by which time she is probably deputy head of a store. She then leaves to have a baby and may well never come back. But by this time she has cost the firm some £4,500 in training and £53,000 in salary, not to mention bonuses and staff discounts on goods.

Although the company has had the benefit of her services, the experience and training is lost, and she has to be replaced by someone who has also been trained at the company's expense.

As a result, in the company where 82% of the 300,000 employees are women, one in



Confidence builder: Elizabeth Willis advises women to sell themselves and to 'try it on' whenever possible

three of the 30 top level managers in the trading section are women and, of the 15 board members, only one is a woman. "This is far too few", says Peter Carr, Debenhams' managing director.

The impact of women on the world of work has generated a small industry aimed at helping each side to adapt to the other. Numerous business schools and organizations are conducting research into the problem of women in the male-dominated work environment and holding courses for companies and individual women.

The problem, experts in all these institutions agree, is twofold. Firms must become aware of their inbuilt bias against women, adjust to their requirements, particularly the "baby breaks," and take positive action to ensure that women are not penalized as a consequence. At the same time women must learn to have confidence in themselves, recognize their own talent and show a desire to go ahead.

A principal catalyst in this development is the Industrial Society, an organization financed by industry, unions and government departments with the aim of increasing peoples' involvement in their work. Its Pepperell Unit, named after a Bryant and May matchgirl who became a leading figure in the society, is dedicated to furthering the cause of women in business and industry. The unit, which has been running courses for women for a decade, reports an unprecedented demand for advice and training by both companies and women in the past 18 months.

Elizabeth Willis, head of the Pepperell Unit, and Joanna Foster, senior management and training adviser, recently visited some 80 companies in various areas to hear what they were doing and how the unit could help. The companies, they reported, fell roughly into three groups.



About a dozen were of a stone-age complacency. The idea of sexual equality was a thing of the past, they were told: "Surely you are not still going on about that?"

At the other end of the scale were a handful of "real pioneers" who were tackling the problem and were anxious to be reassured that they were doing the right thing.

In the middle was the vast majority, vaguely aware that it should be doing something, but not quite sure what. "I'm so glad you have come to see me", was the welcome often received. Some companies were concerned about the wastage of talent, others about equal opportunities legislation and yet others about their image. For leading companies such as ICI and BP, being seen to be equality-conscious is just as important as being considered environmentally conscious.

Among the "pioneers" is the National Westminster Bank which has introduced a re-entry scheme where senior managers are guaranteed their jobs back, after a baby break of up to five years, at the grade at which they left. This is granted on condition they work at the bank for at least two weeks a year and attend certain lectures, meetings and seminars. This not only keeps them up-to-date

with the latest developments but - highly important - keeps up their confidence in their ability to do the job.

The bank has a sizar scheme for middle managers, although it reserves the right whether to take them or not. Women managers' press is also monitored to ensure talent is not being lost just because it wears skirts. It just because it wears skirts. It just because it wears skirts.

Among the rethinking going on at Debenhams is the attitude to mobility, which is automatically expected for managerial staff. Now here a woman manager can make a big move - geographically speaking - for family reasons, the company will seek to promote her to a job within the area where she lives.

Abbey National, a number of firms which have started managerial training schemes for

women, in the belief that they profit more from specific traits which takes into account women's psychology. In these enlightened firms women management referees report being booed by their middle-level bosses and led to seek jobs elsewhere, lack of interest in their own firm once they had finished their courses.

And for every "pioneer" firm here are hundreds where bosses cannot fathom why women should want to attend management courses and who consider that any female who wants to get ahead is aggressive, lesbian or presumptuous. A survey by Ashridge Management College at Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, found that virtually all the men who had attended its courses had been sent by their firms almost automatically, while every woman had had to ask to attend specifically.

And the old obstacles to women are being joined by a new one - fear of competition. Enlightened firms which are encouraging their women prefer to keep quiet about it out of well-founded concern that male colleagues fear the women are being given an unfair advantage.

With the new-wave feminist comes a new style. In the atmosphere of the 1980s it is the woman who can produce a cool analysis of the costs-benefits of her advancement, rather than the one who chains herself to the railings, who is most likely to get her way.

HOW TO SUCCEED

One of the greatest obstacles to professional equality is women's own lack of confidence in themselves. Conditioned to regard themselves as inferior, they often fail to recognize or value their own talents and skills. Those who do often do not know how to put them across.

Second comes a lack of direction. Even the most helpful firms have difficulty advancing a woman's career if she does not know what she wants.

Elizabeth Willis and Joanna Foster of the Industrial Society's Pepperell Unit give this advice to women who attend their confidence-building courses:

- Stop underselling yourself. Do not play down your progress and successes. A woman asked by her boss to say what she had achieved over the past year is likely to say "not very much" while a man would say "I've really done quite well." Learn to blow your own trumpet.
● Don't shrink from risks. Fear of failure paralyses many women - "it could be possible to do that" is often the reaction to the chance of a challenging job.
● Be positive. If a job were advertised with ten specific requirements a man who could only meet two or three might give it a try. A woman who had, say, nine and lacked the tenth would consider herself disqualified. A woman who had a smattering of French and even less Spanish would say on an application form she spoke two foreign languages. A woman, unless bilingual, would omit them or say she had a "slight knowledge" of the languages.
● Have faith in yourself and your ideas. How often have women had their timely offered ideas ignored, while men have made the same suggestion - or something much slier - as though it were the

best idea in the world and everyone has listened admiringly? Convince yourself your idea is the best, in the world and don't be afraid that people will laugh.

● Try it on. Women usually shrink from taking extra initiative or seizing more responsibility or power, saying "it wouldn't be allowed". Dare to do more - only that way will you find out what the real limits are.

● Plan ahead. Work out where you want to go during, say, the next 10 years. Even if the plan has to be adjusted from time to time it gives a sense of direction, something to aim at.

● Do your homework. Find out what qualifications are needed to get where you want and make sure you get them.
● Get involved in a network. One of the major problems for women in all forms of business is still isolation. Getting together with other women in your firm or your profession, realizing it is not just you but that all women share similar difficulties can be a wonderful tonic.
● Role models. Do not begrudge - many women do - successful women their glory. Instead, study them, and ask yourself why you could not do the same.
● Seek a mentor. An invaluable asset to a career is an older and more experienced person in the firm who can give guidance, encouragement and help solve problems.
● Take a course. The Industrial Society, and Cosmopolitan magazine in London, the University of Aston Management Centre in Birmingham, Manchester Business School and the Manpower Services Commission are among the organizations which are running specific courses for working women.

Six steps forward

1. The first and most important step is for the board to recognize the advantages in a positive policy of equality for women employees, as opposed to mere lip service, and to see that it is carried out. Without enlightened people at the top, both companies and experts agree, those lower down can achieve relatively little.
2. Personnel staff should be trained to be aware of the ingrained bias in themselves and others against women and to correct it. Review recruitment literature - especially in traditionally male fields such as engineering, is guaranteed to make women feel unwanted. Keep a tight rein on junior managers, it is often they who prevent women from getting ahead.
3. Women's progress up the company ladder should be monitored to ensure that promising ones are not being held back or discouraged.
4. A baby break should be just a pause in, and not the end of, her career in the firm. A woman who knows she can return to her job with no loss of seniority, or other

disadvantages who can keep in touch while away and if necessary take refresher courses is likely to take shorter maternity leave and repay the firm with increased loyalty.
5. Mobility requirements should be reviewed. Need a woman based in London take on that new post in the north of Scotland if a similar promotion could be arranged within driving distance of her home? Alternatively, could the firm help in moving her husband and family with her?
6. Specific training courses should be arranged for women. Single-sex groups make it easier to discuss and overcome the particular problems women have in work. In mixed groups they feel - often rightly - that the teaching is geared to men and that they are not taken seriously.

TOMORROW

Two at the top: How families cope with dual careers

FACTS AND FIGURES

Despite persistent unemployment, women are moving slowly but surely into - and up - the world of work. In 1971 women made up 37 per cent of the workforce in Britain; now they are 42 per cent. Altogether 8,800,000 are working, half a million more than in 1971.

At the same time the number of women members of top professional organizations has virtually doubled. There are 4,280

women members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants compared with 2,103 in 1971, 1,776 in the British Institute of Management compared with 704, and 3,345 in the Institute of Personnel Managers instead of 5,542. The proportion of women members is still often very small - only 3 per cent of the members of the Institute of Directors are female, but it is still 97% compared with 66% fourteen years ago.

TALKBACK

When, or if, jobs ever become available for everyone will be soon enough to start worrying about the contentedly unemployed. They seem a tiny fraction of the miserably unemployed we rightly hear so much more about.

Most of them seem to grow bored with idleness after at most a few years; if fortunate they find jobs, but only by ousting others; if unfortunate they join the growing ranks of the unhappily unemployed, becoming a problem to themselves, those close to them and society at large.

A young man I met in a social survey sample 12 years ago declared himself to be quite happy on "the dole." He had tried several jobs and hated them all. Social Security kept him in modest comfort rather than the "luxury" apparently enjoyed by Mrs Agard's daughter, but he said he simply didn't want a car, colour television, Spanish holidays and the "other rubbish" he despised his neighbours for enslaving themselves for. He lived for music, reading and friends.

Why, he asked, when there were 800,000 out of work (the official figure then) should he make himself miserable by doing work he found dull, dirty and degrading, when at the same time he'd be causing misery to someone else for whom a job was psychologically and economically important? I had no answer to that question then, have not thought of one since, and have yet to hear one. Many young people live away from home in furnished accommodation at rents which they could not afford to pay if they were working, knowing that their rent will be paid. Hire purchase payments, TV licence money, etc, should not be paid for them.

A life of luxury on the scrounge

6-year-old Diana Agard described her daughter's comfortable life on the dole...

Agard's querulous article would be a piece by her daughter, or someone in the same position, sharing with others the secret of how to be happily, even "luxuriously", unemployed.

From Mrs Irene Jenkins, 23a Manor Road, Barnet, Herts, EN5 2LE. Mrs Diana Agard's article shows only too clearly what a mad society we live in.

I understand that if unemployed, one can only claim unemployment benefit for twelve months so how can they qualify for benefits enabling them to live in such comfort? Free handouts should be stopped after a specified period of time. Why should genuine taxpayers subsidise these people? Many young people live away from home in furnished accommodation at rents which they could not afford to pay if they were working, knowing that their rent will be paid. Hire purchase payments, TV licence money, etc, should not be paid for them.

Share and care, on the child network

I should like to put forward a plan to relieve childlessness at a stroke. It can be as simple as, womb lease - cash-for-baby - baby care - payments by Mr Justice Hey. Not that I necessarily disagree with these novel methods of bringing a child into the world, and if there must be legislation regarding them, I would rather it were drafted once the mood of panic and outrage has given way to something more coolly thoughtful.

I see I find myself on the same side as Lady Warnock: she was after all, a member of the Independent Television Authority which granted the broadcasting franchise to TV-am, and is therefore responsible for Land Rat, but I fully share her concern over Barnet Council's attempt to bring a criminal stigma to the Baby Care case, thereby adding to the existing confusion.

My own plan is not at all complicated. It is called Share and Care and the object is to spread care and upbringing of children throughout the community, instead of restricting it to fertile couples.

As things stand, short of giving birth, adopting (increasingly difficult), suffering the uncertainties of test tube fertilization (successful in only 14 per cent of cases) or being involved in surrogacy (rather dodgy), one is doomed to go through life without any contact with children. Worse, this state of affairs is hardly ever remarked upon by those privileged to lead a childless life. This is odd. Do we condemn the unmarried to a life of celibacy? Certainly not in fact, we take every opportunity to introduce them to other single people and see that they are invited to parties. But how often do we arrange for child-loving but childless friends to wheel a pram in the park on a Sunday afternoon or ask them to one children's birthday party? Sad, if ever, we create a society of childless-blessed haves and child-deprived have-nots: a society where some women struggle to bring up children single-handed while others would give anything for a baby. I am aware that to have a part

unwaged' on and off for several years (out of choice to a degree, but also because as a woman the more I age, the less saleable commodity I become) and have found the experience broadening rather than narrowing. We are the privileged who are unrestricted by imposed routines. We have the time to read, to visit the cinema, theatre and exhibitions, to meet our friends, to think and reflect.

There are those who might find moral objections to the way these activities are financed. But this is an entirely separate issue. There is nothing degrading in itself about exercising free choice over how we spend every minute of our lives and trying to make them as fulfilling as possible.

From C Harrison, 205 Heywood Road, Prestwich, Manchester M25 5QH. If we all lived by the standards of Diana Agard's daughter and co-habitant, the DHSS would have no funds from which to pay them.

Were these two opting out state protection and into a pride of self-sufficiency I would admire and applaud. Since they can live the comfortable lives only because millions more pay expensive tax I strongly object.

I trust the DHSS investigation Unit has already initiated an inquiry into how a couple can afford to purchase, tax, insure and fuel two motor vehicles, and a colour television from unemployment. I have many neighbours sorely seeking work who can hardly survive. Diana Agard's daughter and her friend are surely representative of a new class entity. Able and intelligent, they live off the estate inherited from a previous generation to strove hard for material and other privileges.

Share and care, on the child network

PENNY PERRICK share in a child is not the same as having "a child of my own" but I am not sure that possessive attitudes to children is altogether to their advantage. We live in an age of easy divorce and a recent survey showed that in almost one third of broken marriages, the children lost contact with the non-custodial parent. A child "of my own" can be literally that, locked into an exclusive relationship with one parent. One fact that both parent and child would have more breathing space in a network of loving carers. The extended family of pre-industrial societies, where every child was Everybody's child, watched over by second cousins, great-aunts and neighbours, has been examined, researched and found to be largely a myth, but we could always re-invent it. The biologically childless would not be the only benefactors from such a child-sharing scheme. In the economically desirable 1.7 child family that many of us belong to, our child/children start showing signs of independence while we are still at an age to appreciate the warm, sticky little hand in ours and Fresh homework spread out on the dining-room table. So finding a new batch of children is very desirable and I am particularly fortunate in having an ex-husband who allows me continued access to his small nieces. One of them wrote to me recently that I was her "best ever ex-ant", an endorsement of the extended family if ever there was one.

We think you deserve a rise. The Alliance Building Society will be increasing interest rates on the following investment accounts from 1st February 1985. So if you want your money to make more money, call at your nearest Alliance office (see Yellow Pages) or write directly to us. Net per annum Gross equivalent at 30% income tax rate. 8-75% 7-Day Account 12-50%. Alliance BankSave (interest paid annually) Share balances up to £2,500 11-79%. 8-25% Share balances £2,500 or over 13-21%. Regular Savings (Current Issue) MoneyBuilder Accounts 12-14%. 7-50% Ordinary Shares 10-71% MoneyReady and Junior Accounts. Interest on all other Share and Deposit Accounts will be increased by 3% net p.a. from 1st February 1985. Fixed Rate Bond, Index-Linked and S.A.V.E. Accounts remain unchanged. ALLIANCE BUILDING SOCIETY Alliance Building Society, FREEPOST, Hove, East Sussex BN3 2ZU. All building societies aren't the same.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Harbouring suspicions

The Government is applying to hold part of a forthcoming trial in camera in a move which Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton suspects is a deliberate attempt to save the reputations of top MoD ministers and officials.

Only a few months ago, the French were seriously worried about the possibility of the construction of a shield against strategic missiles.

Ministers are however irritated by what the regard as the irresponsibility of President Reagan's statements on SDI - the Strategic Defence Initiative, better known as Star Wars - designed for consumption by the American public.

On the renewed Russian call for the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces in the resumed arms talks, the French are adamant: French weapons will not be included in negotiations at which France is not represented.

Kennedy clue?

Lord Harech, who died at the weekend, may have held clues to the greatest political mystery of the 1960s. I am told that as a close friend of President Kennedy he kept copious diary notes about the events surrounding his assassination.

Coal shoulder

National Coal Board headquarters are awash with speculation about tomorrow's farewell party for Ned Smith, the board's retiring industrial relations director.



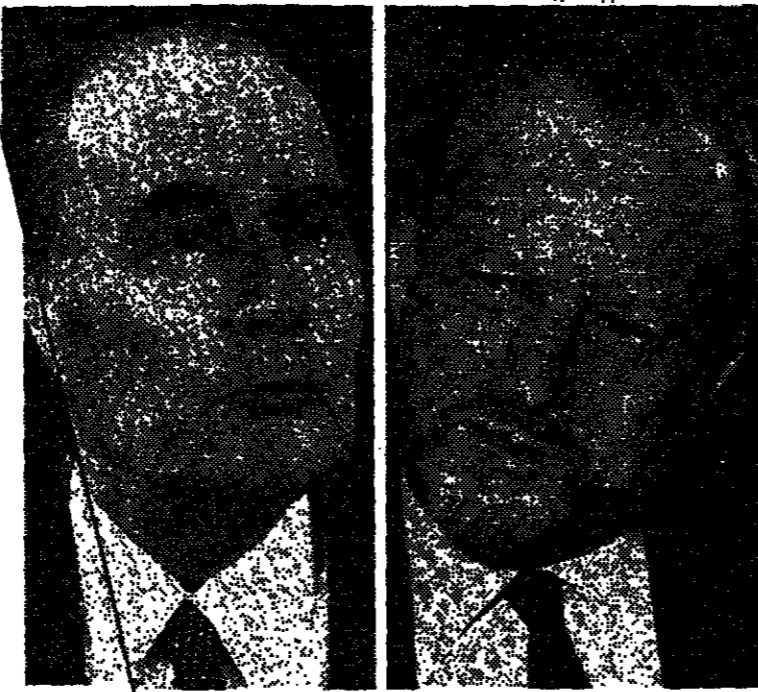
'Is it talks about talks - or talks about talks about talks?'

Loyal opposition

I hope Mrs Thatcher enjoys her visit to the national conference of the decidedly moist Young Conservatives next month. Among motions selected for debate is one deploring the "back-door introduction of so-called student loans through the continual reduction of student grants".

Auxarmes, but not in space

In the run-up to the Geneva talks, European governments are considering their own positions. Diana Geddes reports from Paris



Mitterrand, never an all-out supporter of the WEU is a defence forum. Now the defence minister, Charles Hernu (right), shares his doubts

- A drastic reduction of nuclear forces by the super powers.
A correction of the imbalance between East and West in conventional and chemical weapons.

That no system (such as SDI) which would destabilize the present system of deterrence be introduced.

For the moment France seems to have been reassured by the Americans' firm refusal to contemplate the introduction of French and British arms in the talks.

Some observers say that France has drawn closer to Nato under President Mitterrand they point to his firm stand on the employment of US cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe.

There is no question of France returning to Nato's integrated military command, however. There are also some doubts as to the true significance of France's recent greater commitment to the alliance.

deployment of US missiles in Europe, but outside France. The FAR, which will be based in France, has been developed in part at the expense of the French First Army in Germany, and it is not yet clear how the French would, or indeed could, use it in a major European contingency.

Observers point out that the French army does not even have the means to transport rapidly more than about two of the five divisions (47,000 men) which constitute the FAR, and consider it to be too lightly armoured to delay a major Soviet breakthrough for more than a few hours.

Furthermore, France's defence spending has been well below the Nato target of 3 per cent real growth per year. In 1983, the government announced a five-year defence programme for the years 1984-88 which envisaged an increase in spending of 2 per cent a year in real terms.

As the Belize foreign minister visits London, Alan Tomlinson reports from the front line on a military operation draining 30m a year from the defence budget



On guard: British troops man Treeto, an observation post close to the Guatemalan border

The Belizean foreign minister, Mr Dean Barrow, is in London this week after visiting Washington, where he has also been seeking a "strengthening and deepening of relations" with the United States.

In the meantime caution is the name of the game. At Airport Camp, the British HQ near Belize City, the stream of apparently insignificant intelligence coming in from border posts and patrols could provide several days warning of any move to turn the wishfulness expressed in the Guatemalan map into reality.



to welcome the British presence on what would otherwise be an insecure eastern border. Were the British to leave, however, Guatemala might decide to seize Belize before the Cubans could step in.

The US, with more pressing problems in Central America, has no desire to inherit tensions with Guatemala from Britain and Belize, while desperately in need of a protector, has no desire to be drawn into the larger regional turmoil by having American troops on its soil.

Guatemala has in the past indicated that it might be content to reduce its claim to only the southern Belizean province of Toledo. The Belizeans are adamant that they will not give up any territory. A government spokesman described the resumed talks as "exploratory", adding that they had been exploratory for a long time.

Impropaganda: end the confusion

Anne Sofer

An ingenious advertisement put out by a cigarette company recently read: "We are not allowed to tell you anything about our product so here is a picture of a stuffed hardback."

Before I go further, let me make my own views absolutely clear. I am one of only two members of the Greater London Council (my SDP colleague is the other) who have consistently voted against any expenditure on advertising in the "Save the GLC" campaign.

However, even thinking as I do, I have to admit that the law in this matter is now a farcical mess. Up to now all spending on advertising by local authorities has been justified under Section 142 of the Local Government Act 1972.

Even the more recent requirement that councils should publish full details of their spending to all ratepayers has been used to justify "consultation exercises" that become, in effect, publicly funded campaigns by their supporters.

So it has fallen to the Conservatives of Westminster City Council to bring the challenge, in this event against the ILEA for its poster campaign "Education Cuts Don't

Mr Justice Gidewell's judgment, now subject to appeal, turned on the difference between "information" and "persuasion".

A slogan is defined in the Oxford Dictionary as "a short catchy phrase". So presumably a long and unmemorable paragraph, even one aimed at persuasion, is permissible.

There is a further difficulty. The council is running quite a number of poster campaigns at the moment and has gone back before the courts to see which of them may be continued. Let's Beat Racism Together, and Jobs for a Change. There is "Be Seen, Alive". Nobody could say they are intended to inform rather than persuade.

Mr Justice Nolan has now decided that advertising relating to combating racial discrimination, road safety, welfare benefits and fire prevention "or other material of a like character" may be continued with the ambit of the Awareness Campaign may be continued with. But who is to decide whether any particular material is of a like character or not?

What is happening in this area is so many others, is that the collapse of conventional relations between central and local government has led to the intrusion of another tier - the judiciary. Contrary to anyone's intentions, contrary indeed to the law, the judgment of individual judges about individual issues is now being substituted for the judgment of elected members. I find it almost impossible to conceive of the legislation that is going to put the matter right but that, nonetheless, is undoubtedly what is needed.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

Free speech or free hand?

John O'Sullivan

The claim by Time magazine that it emerged victorious from the libel action brought by Ariel Sharon might seem strange, given the jury's decision that it had published a false, defamatory, careless and negligent attack on the former Israeli defence minister.

Time's original accusation was exceedingly serious. It alleged that Sharon had visited the Gemayel family in Lebanon soon after the assassination of President Bashir Gemayel and reportedly discussed with them "the need for the Phalangists to take revenge".

The magazine denied that this implied any encouragement of revenge. But to discuss the "need" for something could be taken as recommending it: the "something" in this case being a massacre of Palestinian refugees in the Sabra and Chatilla camps.

The cynical interpretation of such reporting would be that Time wished to make a serious accusation in a form that might later be disavowed. But the revelations in court of Time's journalistic procedures made plain that nothing so intelligently calculated took place.

The evidence that Sharon had even hinted at his sympathy with Phalangist revenge was supposed to be twofold. There was the "highly reliable source", and also a secret Appendix B to the official Israeli commission report on the massacres.

But when the Israeli government unexpectedly allowed the appendix to be examined, it was found to contain no mention at all of Sharon's revenge conversation. Time therefore withdrew the specific allegations about Appendix B.

Time was therefore found guilty of negligently and carelessly publishing a false accusation that Sharon had encouraged a monstrous crime, and it was acquitted of libel only because the magazine's editors had not actually known that the accusation was false when they made it.

Time is naturally indignant. It continues to claim that its story is "substantially true" and that this could have been proved if the Israeli government had allowed adequate access to secret documents and testimony. But this confident claim knows nothing of the contents of documents it has never seen and is also worrying.

The magazine still has its defenders. Some are people who have a passionately low opinion of Sharon in general. The gurus of American journalism are also upset. Osborn Elliott, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism, argues that public figures like Sharon "should not be allowed to sue for libel" since they can "fight it out in the court of public opinion".

But what did Sharon actually say? Well he may not have said anything at all. For the correspondent who contributed the item later suggested that Sharon may have communicated his feelings non-verbally. A nod and a wink, perhaps.

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ما تروا في الصحف



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THE MEDIA AND THE MESSAGE

Parliament used to be the accepted forum of political discussion in which information about official policy was conveyed to the country, and commented on by MPs. It is no longer more than the principal forum, and its performance as a source of information is narrow, spasmodic, even random when compared to the sustained output of material from the Whitehall official information machine and the publicity offices of political parties.

Nevertheless the residual authority which parliament claims over the behaviour of ministers and their departments, and by extension over the activities of the parliamentary lobby of journalists, diminishes the flow of open, regular, communicable information to the public at large. Although the Lords experiment with TV may lead to the adoption by the Commons of a daily TV service, that will not of itself correct this fault. The intricacies of parliamentary procedure are not conducive to the supply of official information in terms which are understandable to the laity who are not versed in Erskine May. We need a regular and recognizable spokesman for the Government as a whole, who can explain official policy on the record in words which can then both be sourced and therefore challenged by the press and parliament.

This procedure does not occur properly today. Official information too often has to go through the "hunt the thimble exercise" brought about by the unnecessarily but massively enlarged mystery of the parliamentary lobby system which is the main conduit for journalistic dissemination of official thinking, though that thinking is always unattributable and thus always unaccountable.

The system pays lip service to the parliamentary convention that ministers owe their first breath to the Commons. Lip service apart it has become a convenience to both parties - Government and lobby - which acts against the public interest. It is superficially a convenience for ministers and their spokesmen to discuss matters in confidence with a group of political journalists without falling foul of parliamentary convention, and this is respected by the Opposition Parties because they too engage in regular discourse with assembled journalists of the parliamentary lobby.

The system has become abused, however, because the lobby has grown to more than 100 journalists including agency correspondents, so that it is hardly a forum in which any serious ministerial or political confidence would be forthcoming. Superficially, though, the mystique of this confidential relationship is clung to tenaciously by the journalists themselves with their own lobby rules which conspire to prevent senior politicians being open with the press.

If only lobby journalists could see how short-sighted their restrictive attitude is - since, sadly, they ignore the fact that politicians are only too pleased to go straight from a lobby

meeting to speak on the record on radio or TV, saying what lobby rules had prevented them from saying "on the record" for newspapers.

Moreover the system is an absurdity because it imposes a collective confidentiality on journalists on the spurious assumption that without such collective rules senior politicians would not impart confidential information to journalists. Of course they would. They do now to individuals who have earned their trust as one can see from the variety of stories which appear in newspapers by enteringprising political journalists who know that the collective authority of the lobby is not the basis for this confidential relationship with politicians. That will always have to be earned by the professional competence of individuals. It is not a simple prerequisite which comes with possession of a lobby ticket.

So it would be a fiction to suppose that confidential official guidance would dry up if the official apparatus of restrictive lobby journalism did not exist. What would continue not to exist, however, would be the sustained provision of official information and explanation of Government thinking on the record.

Party leaders make speeches. They appear on TV but it is always a random process. Last week Mrs. Thatcher popped up for a truncated session with Sir Geoffrey Howe gave a tour d'horizon at Cambridge. Opposition leaders make speeches and occasionally command television and radio time. During election campaigns the Parties arrange daily press conferences with appropriate spokesmen assembled. One would not have to suggest the full paucity or intensity of vote gathering should be observed between elections. But the struggle for the eye and ear of the electorate and to maintain or win the political argument does not abate between elections, nor should it.

Why then, at the political level in Westminster, does this argument vanish so often behind the green baize door and it is conducted there in codes or corridors whippers? Part of the difficulty is an old-fashioned distaste for what is thought to be "propaganda". Set against that, however, is the fact that successive governments - and this one conspicuously - bemoan that they cannot get their message across in spite of the enormous scale of the official Whitehall information machine.

The mythology of the Government information service, whose ranks include Mr. Bernard Ingham in the office of Press Secretary to the Prime Minister, is that information officers are like other civil servants, apolitical. Applied to, say, road safety campaigns and recruitment to the armed forces, this code presents few difficulties. But can we really expect for example the Director of Information at the Department of the Environment not to be engaged in rebutting the "information" published by local authorities that attacks his minister? In fact this has not happened, and it shows, Mr. Jenkin's Cabinet colleagues rightly complain that the mess-

age is not getting across. The publication and presentation of much information is essentially political. To entrust the job to a traditional creature with Whitehall reflexes is a cruel thing. He fails and the messenger is blamed for the sums of public money which are wasted on pursuit of an unreachable goal - the neutral presentation of contentious policy.

The same point applies with greater force to Mr Ingham's position. What would be lost if the job were overtly politicised? Mr Ingham could come out in the open to columnify Opposition politicians and do all the other things he is supposed to have done unattributably. He is a very effective spokesman for the Prime Minister because his instincts are political and because he fits so ill into the bland passionless categories of the Whitehall civil service. No-one pretended Mr Harold Wilson's spokesman, Mr Haines, was anything but a partisan. The fact did not make relations with the press better, but the administrative lines were clear.

Two important points follow from recognising that information work at the senior levels of government is political work and cannot conform to the old rules. Part of politics is personal ambition. Ministers use their information staff to promote themselves as well as the government they belong to. It would be naive to prevent this. Mr Ingham indeed is much more of a spokesman for the Prime Minister than for the Government as a collective. His briefings after Cabinet meetings tend, as far as can be gathered, to present versions as seen through Prime Ministerial eyes. This is a reflection of Mrs Thatcher's supremacy and thus a commentary on the condition of the Cabinet.

Prime ministerial fortunes vary - and not always in line with the fortunes of their governments. Different administrations may need to find different solutions to what is by no means a new problem. But, for this government and for this prime minister, a single voice should not be an impossible achievement.

Last year Mr Ingham was accused of inordinate ambition when, prematurely, a plan was disclosed to expand the No 10 press secretariat to give Mr Ingham additional responsibilities as a sort of information supremo, with the details of the Prime Minister's press liaison devolving to another. Perhaps there is something in this. The sterling "crisis" a fortnight ago gave evidence of how great a burden falls on Mr Ingham's shoulders as he tries both to represent the Prime Minister and to serve as the single voice of the Government. Over the years coordinating ministers have been tried (and for a number of years in the shape of Lord Hill succeeded) but the fact is, information work is highly political and can only be done in the closest proximity to the leader of the Government. It is a business either for a trusted colleague without ambition to succeed or for a political appointee. Perhaps Lord Young, minister without portfolio in the Government, would fit both these criteria.

MR BOTHA FACES FACTS

The significance of President Botha's speech to the South African Parliament last week is that it at last addresses itself to the central problem of that country - the presence in cities of millions of Africans. This presence is simply not seen in much of the political debate and has been ignored by the Botha "reforms" up to now.

It thus took some courage for President Botha to admit in the full glare of publicity that one of the cornerstones of apartheid is untenable: Africans cannot be corralled off into homelands and be satisfied with some sort of political rights there: there are Africans permanently in cities, he said, and something must be done for them.

President Botha posed the question, but he only hinted at the answer. He said the right to own freehold land in "white" areas must be restored (it was taken away in 1936); some sort of wider South African citizenship must be negotiated; the inhumanity of forced removals, workers separated from their families and the whole humiliating pass-dominated influx control system should be ended. (He suggested officials should be

polite to Africans, a startling thought for the South African police).

He offered no details, but these are all matters on which negotiations are conceivable. Much more difficult was his suggestion that Africans had the right to some sort of influence at the centre of decision-making: he proposed an informal non-statutory forum at which whites and blacks could discuss the problem. He made it clear that there was no question of power sharing; white control is to remain.

The reactions to President Botha's speech offer a measurement of its significance. Africans on the right, like Dr Andries Treurnicht, have thrown up their hands in horror and said the pass has been sold. On the other hand, African leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, have said that nothing of value is being offered and they have no wish to receive "crumbs from the white man's table". In between, and expressing a view that would seem to outside observers to be correct, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party,

has given the speech a cautious welcome as a step in the right direction. Much depends on the details of any deal that comes to be worked out, and on whether President Botha can even succeed in getting Africans of stature to sit down and talk to him. The hour is late.

There is no doubt, however, that President Botha, armed with unprecedented powers by the new constitution, is using those powers in the right way and venturing (at least as far as ideas go) into places no Afrikaner politician has ventured before. He deserves international encouragement, even if only of a qualified kind as yet. His new thinking has been partly caused by international pressure: by words whispered in his ear by Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State; by stern lectures over the lunch table at Chequers; by stumbling but still effective sports boycotts; and much else. The time has not yet come for the lifting of this international pressure. It should be acknowledged that President Botha has turned to face a new direction; but he still has to move.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Misguided' clauses of Insolvency Bill conflicting views

*From the Director General of the Institute of Directors*  
Sir, Next Tuesday, following its recent general debate in which there was rightly a wide measure of all-party opposition to a number of critical provisions, the House of Lords will start to consider in detail the Insolvency Bill.  
Much of the Bill, potentially the most significant for British business in the current session of Parliament, is welcome and reflects the painstaking work undertaken over the years by Sir Kenneth Cork's committee. However, British business is united in expressing serious misgivings about a number of misguided provisions in the Bill which represent a major threat to the future of many companies and the jobs they represent.  
The Bill contains a large number of technical deficiencies and it is extraordinary that with such a major Bill the Government should have to consider putting forward on its own initiative so many of its own amendments to its own Bill.  
It is a major disappointment that the Government have decided not to provide greater protection for the unsecured creditor in a liquidation. The unsecured creditor is typically the smaller business, which is particularly vulnerable if a major customer goes into liquidation. Perhaps the Government's oversight can be attributed to the fact that

government departments typically enjoy preferential creditor status. The Bill also presents two major threats to company directors, and in so doing would, if enacted in its present form, be likely to dry up the supply of good non-executive directors, in particular putting at risk the future of many companies and the jobs they currently provide. As it is currently defined, the concept of wrongful trading compels directors personally to make limit and without prejudice to their part.

Also, the Bill seeks automatically to disqualify directors of companies which are compulsorily liquidated. Not only is it mistaken to attribute wrongdoing to compulsory liquidations, but it is unacceptable to punish directors for the actions of others until he can be shown to be guilty. This is, in its own right, a highly undesirable legal precedent. The Government has rightly taken an opportunity to overhaul British insolvency law - but objective must be to encourage further enterprise, not to create possibly fatal obstacles to the business from creating prosperity and employment. Yours faithfully, JOHN HOSKINS, Director General, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, SW1, January 25.

Broadcasting's future

*From Dr Valerie Goldberg*  
Sir, Your interesting and perceptive editorial about the future of the BBC should provoke a lot of comment. The BBC administration is not helping its case by publishing grandiose schemes. I cannot imagine anything more likely to annoy licence holders than plans for more daytime TV programmes, ten new local radio stations and a new Broadcasting House.  
Two further points. I think you were too optimistic about the state of television in the USA. In my experience, quality programming makes up roughly 1 per cent of the total output. Many of the programmes purchased from the BBC end up on public service TV, a kind of cultural ghetto, where picture quality is even poorer than on the commercial channels. Although news coverage is extensive - at least 1½ hours each night on each major channel - panoramic-type programmes of the current scene are absent.

Secondly, it is instructive to make a direct comparison between BBC and ITV, for simple when two tennis tournaments were shown simultaneously, BBC and Channel 4. On TV channels the commentary picture selection presentation is better on BBC, but the advertisements on Channel 4 were intrusive and hindered the natural flow of the event. A complete BBC is necessary to keep the option honest. Yours faithfully, VALERIE GOLDBERG, 16 Holly Avenue, Middlesex, January 16.

The 'anxious society'

*From the Director of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux and others*  
Sir, Your report (January 10) of the Government's compendium, *Social Trends*, suggests that, because various social agencies such as ours are becoming busier, Britain may, therefore, "be a more anxious society". We would like to suggest that additional factors are involved in this growth in our activity.  
On the one hand life has become increasingly complex in all sorts of ways. But also we are becoming busier because more people know much more about sources of help in the voluntary field. Furthermore, people are now more willing to discuss their problems with their advisers with appropriate agencies. Both these factors are positive and to be welcomed. It is not unreasonable to suggest that the "anxious society" is sensible and encouraged.

A variety of reasons therefor may account for our increased activity. But whatever the reasons, we need additional resources - meet this challenge. Your report mentions an increase in voluntary activity; this should not be taken to imply that there is sufficient support from the communities we serve. Certainly our own organisations, and doubtless others too, need

to find additional funding to offer our service and additional volunteers to provide them if we are to be able to meet the increasing demands made upon us. Yours faithfully, ELIZABETH FILKIN, Director, National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux, 10 GOSWOLD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM, C.O. OFFICER, NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL, 43 GARDNER'S ROAD, URBIDGE ROAD, URBIDGE, MIDS. YUGH, January 17.

AT on books

*From Professor Hugh Lloyd-Jones*  
Sir, Mr Adrian Fuller (January 19) thinks that if resale price maintenance were abolished British booksellers would "enter the twentieth century", so causing "something of a cultural weakening". It is because it has no resale price maintenance that the United States has not a single bookshop which by European standards counts as really good. I am, Sir, yours etc, HUGH LLOYD-JONES, Christ Church, Oxford, January 19.

Teachers' contract

*From Dr Richard Walsh*  
Sir, The headmaster of Gosdown School (January 16) to be commended for seeking to maintain a system in schools which will encourage better performance, but he is penalising himself and others if he is imposing a wide-spread adoption of fixed-term contracts. Experience in universities, where around a quarter of all academic and academic-related staff is now employed on fixed-term contracts is not a means of encouraging better performance or of a fair probation, for the simple reason that there is no contractual connection between good performance and further employment.

In fact, the opposite is the case, because, almost without exception, fixed-term contracts in universities are offered both in the express proviso that the terms of a contract implies no expectation of renewal

after the expiry of that contract and only on condition that the employee explicitly renounces employment rights granted by Parliament, particularly the right to claim unfair dismissal if a contract is not renewed or even to expect an explanation and justification of non-renewal.

In short, the fixed-term contract is a means of hiring and firing at minimal cost to the employer, who can repeatedly start off new staff at a lower salary than those they replace. It is a glorified version of the casual labour system that has long been abolished in dockland.

What it produces for employees is an incentive to work harder or better but a growing sense of insecurity, injustice and resentment. Yours faithfully, RICHARD WALSH, University of Leeds, School of History, Leeds, January 17.

Catholic actions

*From Mrs Kay M. Thwaites*  
Sir, The Rev. Michael G. Murphy (January 19) identifies "the top priority of us all" as having given "the powerful impetus" for almost 2,000 years. This is undoubtedly true. It is rather the means by which this most excellent goal may be served that gives rise to disputes of opinion.

Clifford's (feature, January 7) clearly links that the best way would be all to adopt his own highly original notion of a "post-Vatican II attitude".

It is argued that the cosy "family" enjoyed by English Catholics before 1960 was not just the rest of such a common purpose but a relic of penal times: not a more conducive to unity than oration unity and there is little doubt that, when popular animosity towards Catholics was dispersed by the ecumenical movement, some of the intense loyalty felt by Catholics towards

their own faith was washed away in the same tide.

It is a matter of historical fact that unity, in the sense of unanimity, has never been a continuous feature of the Catholic Church as a whole. Luther, after all, and his original followers were Catholics; the bulk of sixteenth-century English Catholics dissent from their Church's constant teaching concerning papal primacy and they did this without in the least thinking of themselves as other than members of that Church - however we may regard them differently now.

Again, the gnosis of the second century, with their insistence on the ascendancy of theologians over the official teaching authority, are almost exactly paralleled by the "progressives" of today, vast numbers of Catholics once adhered to the teaching of Arius, different forms of which went on erupting within the Church for centuries and the same can be said of the monophysites, along with the many and various attempts to reach a compromise between the two.

None of these movements has been accepted as authentically

Catholic and yet each was initiated and supported by Catholics.

By what means, then, has the Church preserved its undoubted identity throughout the years: what is the principle of unity, holiness, wholeness, which Vatican II tells us "subsists in the Catholic Church as something which it can never lose"? Or, to put the question another way, what is the common characteristic displayed by those who again and again have disrupted that unity?

Without exception, such disruption is brought about by a rejection of the unique opportunity for holiness to be found in obedience to a visible, living and absolutely trustworthy authority - the authority of Christ in his Church.

This is the fundamental source of Catholic unity and to adopt any "direction for the Church" which involved the abandonment of that opportunity would surely be to abandon all hope of that Church's continuing identity. Yours faithfully, K. M. THWAITES, Milnthorpe, Winchester, Hampshire, January 16.

ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 28 1936  
*John Leslie Baird (1888-1984) began his experiments in "seeing by wireless" in Hastings. He met opposition from people to whom he showed his work. Years later he said he was "once described as a madman and searched to see if I had a razor on me". He moved his laboratory to an attic at 22 Friar Street, Soho, London and there on January 26, 1926 he gave a demonstration to members of the Royal Institution. The apparatus was made of old bicycle parts, a neon tube, half a gramophone, an old gramophone and strings (the whole resting on Baird seven strings and hispinner today's 37.5p). In 1936 he presented the "television" to the Science Museum, South Kensington.*

THE "TELEVISOR."

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF NEW APPARATUS.  
Members of the Royal Institution and other visitors to a laboratory in an upper room in Friar Street, Soho, on Tuesday, saw a demonstration of apparatus invented by Mr. J. L. Baird, who claims to have solved the problem of television. They were shown a transmitting machine, consisting of a large wooden revolving disc containing lenses, behind which was a revolving shutter and a light sensitive cell. It was explained that by means of the shutter and lens disc an image of articles or persons standing in front of the machine could be made to pass over the light sensitive cell at a high speed. The current in the cell varies in proportion to the light falling on it and this varying current is transmitted to a receiver where it controls a light beam in an optical arrangement similar to that at the sending end. By this means a point of light is caused to traverse a ground glass screen. The light is dim at the shadows and bright at the high lights, and causes the screen so rapidly that the whole image appears simultaneously to the eye.

For the purpose of the demonstration a head of a violinist's doll was manufactured as the image to be transmitted, though the human face was also reproduced. First on a receiver in the same room as the transmitter and then on a portable receiver in another room, the visitors were shown recognizable recognition of the movements of the dummy head and of a person speaking. The image as transmitted was faint and often blurred, but substantiated a claim that through the "television" Mr Baird has named his apparatus, it is possible to transmit and reproduce instantly the details of movement, and such things as the play of expression on the face.

It has yet to be seen to what extent further developments will carry Mr Baird's system towards practical use. He has overcome apparently earlier failures to construct light sensitive cells which would function at the high speed demanded, and as he is assured of financial support in his work, he will be able to improve and elaborate his apparatus. Application has been made to the Postmaster-General for an experimental broadcasting licence, and trials with the system may shortly be made from a building in St Martin's Lane.

Degree for Mrs Thatcher

*From Professor Lord Bellot, FBA*  
Sir, I find it hard to believe that the cause of scholarship and science will be advanced by the public insult to the Prime Minister proposed by those who wish to deny her the customary honorary degree.  
The Prime Minister has in particular shown a constant interest in the advancement of science and a willingness to discuss the conditions for such advancement with the scientific community, as shown by her attendance last term, together with the Secretary of State for Education and Science, at the seminar on "science and government" held in this college.  
Indeed, I doubt whether any Prime Minister has shown such a personal commitment in this field since Arthur Balfour, and unlike Balfour she herself holds a science degree.  
Yours truly, LORD BELLOT, All Souls College, Oxford, January 25.

Time's slow finger

*From Mr Morris Cockburn*  
Sir, I think I can explain to Mr Heap (January 18) why Edward the Confessor took from 1042-66 to resign; 1066 and all that tells us that he was a weak King.  
I wonder whether your anniversary columnist confused him with Ethelred the Unready?  
The same authoritative book describes him also as a weak King, but it goes on to say he was taken completely unawares by his own death.  
Yours faithfully, MORRIS COCKBURN, 1 Beechwood Avenue, New Gardens, Richmond, Surrey, January 19.

Dressing down

*From Miss Audrey Bayley*  
Sir, I wonder whether the Service chaplains of whom Canon Meadows (January 16) was one were dressed in uniform while the "secular" diocesan clergy were in surplices.  
The surplice is a garment which gets creased as soon as the wearer sits down and puts his hands in his lap. Indeed, it is difficult to get it from the ironing-board to the vestry without spoiling its freshness.  
A new and more practical garment would be a boon to those who have the dispiriting task of laundering the church linen.  
Yours faithfully, AUDREY BAYLEY, 6 Croft Lane, Aderbury, Banbury, Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire, January 16.







SPECIAL REPORT

A method that puts students in front



If Dick Bishop believed that being scholarly conflicted with being useful, he would not have become Vice-Chancellor of Brunel University. For Professor Bishop, whose work on the dynamics of sea-going structures won him a Fellowship of the Royal Society, is undoubtedly a scholar. Equally, Brunel, one of nine technological universities set up in the mid-1960s, is unquestionably useful.

Based near Uxbridge on the western outskirts of London, the university is named after Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the pioneering 19th century engineer, designer of railways, bridges and ships. It was developed from the Acton College of Advanced Technology and has a basic philosophy that the applications of knowledge are as important as the pursuit of new knowledge.

Brunel consistently sits at or near the top of the various graduate employment tables. In 1983, a particularly difficult year when national graduate unemployment was 12 per cent, only five per cent of Brunel's graduates failed to find jobs. The other 95 per cent entered a variety of occupations, including the police force and software engineering.

Employers clearly like the professional work experience given to undergraduates by Brunel's unique "thin sandwich" system of education. This requires all students to spend half of each of their first three years in employing organizations where they are given a structured transition from the academic environment to that of the workplace.

Courses take longer to complete - four years rather than three - but employers say the Brunel method can clip three years off the induction and training needed before a conventional graduate can be considered a full member of an industrial team.

It is not surprising, given its

origins, that the emphasis at Brunel is weighted heavily towards science and technology. The largest of four faculties is technology and the department which deals with the technology of metals and non-metallic materials is the biggest of its type in the country.

Less immediately obvious is Brunel's pioneering research in health care and medicine. Of the 17 departments of the university, 10 are engaged in projects relating to medical care. Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science, has a worldwide reputation for research into the diagnosis of cancer. Heinz Wolff, Professor of Bioengineering is as well known as a television personality as he is for his work with the Medical Research Council.

A flourishing faculty of Social Science is concerned with teaching and training in law, economics, sociology, government and psychology. Professor Keith Hopkins, the dean of this faculty, was elected to Fellowship of the British Academy last year - a rare distinction for work in a technological university.

Among its other activities, this faculty is responsible for assisting police forces to develop their training skills in community and race relations. A fourth faculty - Education and Design - was acquired along with a separate campus 12 miles away at Runnymede in 1980 and starts a new course in industrial design this autumn.

require liaison with external organizations on an almost daily basis.

The university coordinates its relationships with external organizations through an industrial services bureau which has overall responsibility for the consultancy activities of staff as well as for grants and contracts to fund research. Proximity to Hillingdon Hospital and Heathrow Airport helps. Numerous medical projects, including the treatment of malaria and other tropical diseases, are funded by organizations such as the Overseas Development Administration and Cancer Research Campaign as well as the Department of Health and Social Security and various area health authorities.

Private sector organizations providing grants include Unilever, BP and Elf Aquitaine UK. There are eight teaching company schemes involving organizations like De la Rue, IBM, GKN, Boosey & Hawkes and Polyline acting almost as subsidiary departments to the university.

An association with the Henley Management College, formed in early 1972, has had many advantages for both sides. As the longest-established business school in Europe, Henley offered ready-made experience as well as facilities in management education to the comparatively youthful Brunel. It participates specifically in the special engineering programme in adding a management dimension to the study of engineering.

The association with Brunel gives Henley the right to grant degrees but, more generally, the academic involvement also provides the opportunity to develop new ideas and fresh thinking. "Quality could suffer if we were concerned only with short-term immediate problems", says Professor Tom Kempner the Henley principal. "We have to have staff who can operate comfortably with theory as well as practice".

A belief that it was making a useful contribution to business meant that the 24 per cent cut in government funding announced in 1981 fell as a bombshell on Brunel. "Like a lot of people, I suppose I never



Leaders in their field: Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of Brunel mathematics and science faculty, and right, I. K. Brunel with the chains that in 1857 he launched his steamship, the Great Eastern. The university has the original photograph

dreamed that the technological universities would be savaged", says Professor Bishop. The shock to self-esteem throughout the university was traumatic. To its credit, once it had accepted the inevitable, the administrative team at Brunel implemented an intensely painful reorganization in a professional and decisive manner. Brunel is, so far as David Neave, the Secretary General, knows, the only university to have completed the necessary restructurings within a year. It was immeasurably helped in this by leadership from John Gardner, chief executive of the Laird Group who was then chairman of the university's council.

The cuts meant that 68 of the 300-plus academic staff had to go. Also, more than 112 non-academic posts had to be axed. The announcement of the reductions coincided with Professor Bishop's appointment as Vice-Chancellor.

The last two years have brought a wave of commercial awareness at Brunel as well as more streamlined structure a spate of money spinning self-funding proposals resulted. Some of these, such as the establishment of a new Director of Continuing Education, have been implemented. Dr Jean Millar and last summer, after a speech at Warwick Mitchell, to help post-experience adult education courses.

The aim is that, two years or so pump-primed from the university, the department should become self-funding. Another is the Brunel Institute for Bioengineering, set up in early 1983 as a science unit. A third is a science park which is set to receive its first tenants before the end of the year.

As Vice-Chancellor, Professor Bishop is being bombarded by monthly schemes

from all quarters. But partly in the interests of keeping a balance as well as because of personal inclination, he is concerned that Brunel does not become too involved with the commercial funding. He warns: "It can lead to doing things simply because they are what people want to hear about."

His concern from the outset has been, rather, with academic excellence. One of his first messages to the staff - which must have rung a little oddly in the middle of the convulsions caused by the reductions - was that "You've got the employability right - now you must raise your academic standards".

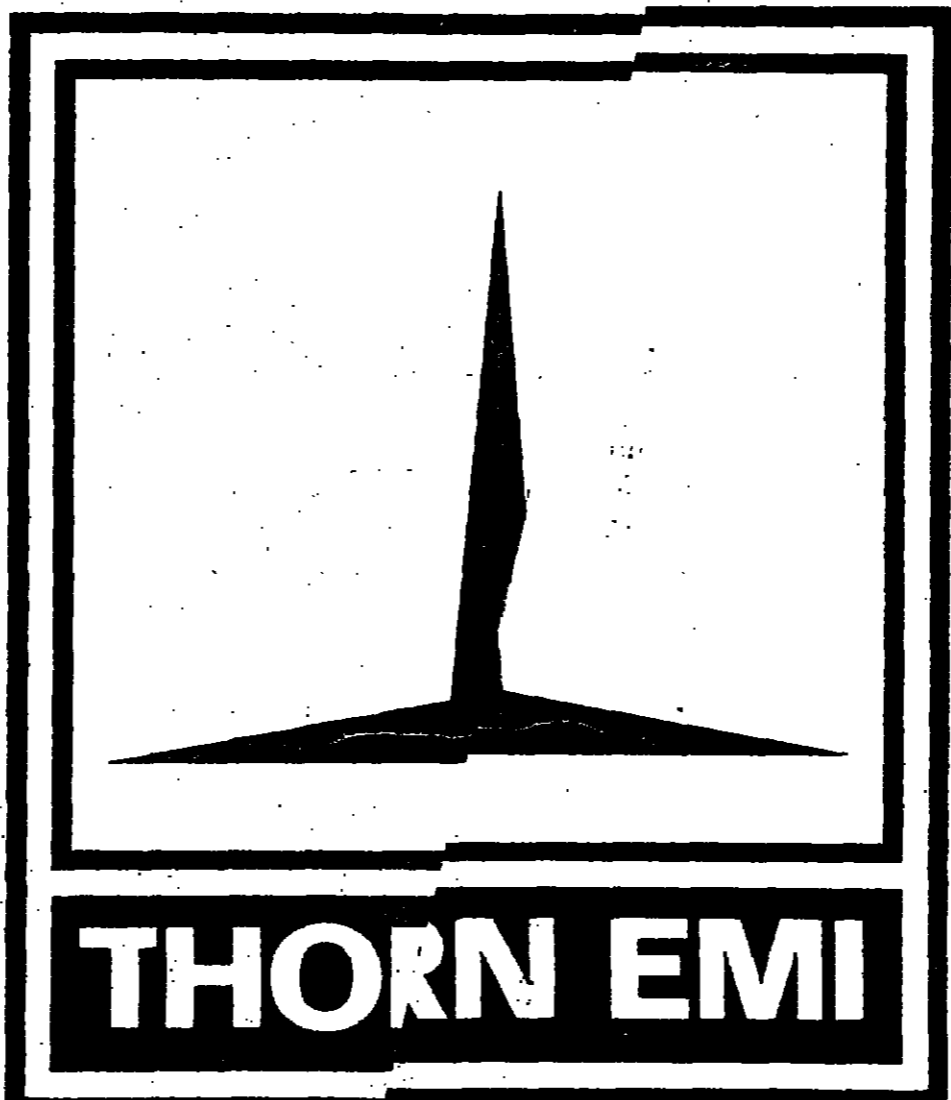
Not that he believes there is anything particularly wrong with these - a view which he had endorsed by a survey of A-level grades which showed that the standard of undergraduate intake was "dead on the national mean".



Patricia Tisdall

Closer links with industry

Links with industry are closer at Brunel than with most other universities. By its very nature, the "thin sandwich" system requires liaison to be maintained on a continuous basis, with around 3,000 employing organizations which provide work placements for the students. Within the university there is a strong emphasis on practical application through undergraduate project work, particularly in the faculty of technology. In addition, numerous research programmes



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THORN EMI



(SPECIAL REPORT)

# Tough talking for the law

Next month 16 senior police officers will arrive on the Brunel campus for what could turn out to be the most gruelling six weeks of their careers. They will be the first intake of a course that aims to train other policemen how to cope with race and community relations.

The Centre for the Study of Community and Race Relations was set up in the wake of the Brixton riots and the Scarman report to help forces develop their training skills.

Are the police more racist than other organized groups? Is this part of the problem? Martin Lightfoot, director of the new centre, is blunt: "It may be but we don't know. There is no evidence to suggest that they're any more racist than a representative sample of the community would be. However, such racism as there is more serious in the police because of the particular nature of their role."

## 'Race relations training is undervalued...'

The intensive course will not be trying to fill the inspectors up with information. "We're not pumping information into them," says Mr Lightfoot. "It's a question of conceptual tools."

One of the great problems with police training which the centre will be trying to get to grips with is the emphasis which the police have traditionally put on rote learning.

"It's very law-based," says Mr Lightfoot. "There is the assumption that the main thing the police officer needs to know is the legal definitions, the ins and outs of the law and so on."

"Community and race relations training is comparatively undervalued in the police system. For example, it's the only bit of police training which isn't tested. So what we're doing in essence is to try and upgrade the status."

Attitudes changed enormously in the course of that



Training the trainers only part of the centre's work will also be heavily involved in research. Top of the list is the evaluation of training so far part of a circular process fed back into the actual training courses. But there are also for research out in the community. Within the next weeks work will start on a study of racial attacks.

"We're looking at institutional responses to racial attacks, police and other agencies, in two pilot areas: in Southall and in Bristol," says Mr Lightfoot.

Another subject which the centre could become involved in is an analysis of police complaints, but negotiations to get access to the necessary data will have to be handled with great delicacy.

Malcolm Brown



Top: Martin Lightfoot and colleagues at the Centre for the Study of Community and Race relations. Above, a young silversmith learning his craft at the Runnymede campus.

# The man behind cancer research

Although it has no medical faculty Brunel has become a world leader in cancer research. Its eminence is largely due to Professor Trevor Slater, Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science, and his work on the biochemistry of cancer, particularly the gynaecological cancers - cancer of the cervix and cancer of the breast.

Until last year Professor Slater, in addition to his job as Brunel, was research director of the US-based National Foundation for Cancer Research, a charity set up in the 1970s to fund the work of the Nobel Prize-winning biochemist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi. Within a couple of years it had become apparent that far more money was coming in than could be used by one scientist, however distinguished, and the foundation began to fund other research programmes. By last year it was supporting more than 70 groups in 16 countries.

Though Professor Slater is no longer research director, he is still at the centre of two major international research projects which link universities and research institutes around the world. In the cervix network, for example, Brunel co-ordinates work done in Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy and Thailand.

Professor Slater's particular preoccupation is the study of an esoteric group of chemical entities called free radicals. A free radical is a molecule or substance - a molecule or molecular fragment - that contains an unpaired electron. Electrons, says Professor Slater, are like most human beings - they prefer to go around in pairs. So single, unpaired ones are always on the lookout for a partner to seize hold of.

In the normal human cervix there is a large quantity of a particular type of free radical which disappears in cancer of the cervix. So understanding

that particular free radical may help improve approaches to diagnosis and therapy.

"I think we're at the cutting edge of free radical biochemistry," he says. The university would probably have been a front-runner in free radical biochemistry even without the foundation, but the foundation has allowed it to expand its horizons dramatically. "If the foundation had not developed we wouldn't be at the centre of a big international team effort on clinical cancer."

## Help for the poor countries

Professor Slater thinks that the main thrust of cancer research at Brunel over the next few years will probably be aimed at developing better diagnostic procedures for gynaecological cancers and looking for better methods of prognosis, so that it is possible to predict with greater accuracy which women are particularly at risk of developing secondary tumours.

He thinks that diagnostic procedures have to be improved in such a way that they are readily available to the poorer countries. "We're very interested to here in developing methods of improving diagnosis that can be very simple, relatively cheap, automated preferably - and which could then be taken out into the Third World."

Cervix cancer is a major cause of death. "In some countries it is the major cause of death by cancer in women and the incidence of cervix cancer type lesions is increasing in many countries. We believe that if we can improve diagnosis and automate it and simplify it, this would be a major contribution."

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# The other University Challenge

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  - (b) Metro-Cammell
  - (c) Rapid Transit
- Which company designed and constructed the world's longest conveyor?
  - (a) Moving Rock
  - (b) Mammoth Transport
  - (c) Cable Belt
- Which company is the largest supplier of seals to the European automotive industry?
  - (a) Michigan Matrix
  - (b) Draftex Group
  - (c) Kyoto Rose Seals
- Which corporation supplies glazing systems to the US mass transit industry?
  - (a) Crystal Vision
  - (b) Almac Plastics
  - (c) G.P.D. Corporation
- Which company is the supplier of in-flight meals to Virgin Atlantic Airways?
  - (a) Cleopatra Catering
  - (b) Sussex Services
  - (c) Laird Hotels

The correct answers are (b), (c), (b), (b), (c) - in each case a subsidiary of The Laird Group. The Laird Group includes engineering, high technology, transportation and service companies. We are continuously engaged in the invention, innovation and implementation of new answers to age-old questions.

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LANC... (Handwritten signature)



# Feeling at home in the college

Small does not mean so much beautiful at Brunel University as friendly. Even its most affectionate supporters would not describe the concrete structures of its main West London campus as charming. Instead, students most often use adjectives like "approachable", "intimate" or "friendly" to distinguish this university from its counterparts. Staff also constantly remark on Brunel's small size as a feature which they find attractive.

A population of only 2,310 undergraduates (plus about 1,500 post-graduates, part-timers and other students) means that newcomers tend to settle in fairly quickly. This is particularly useful given the "thin sandwich" method which means that students spend half of their first three years away from the campus on work placements.

Everyone is very pleased that there was a substantial increase in applications for undergraduate admission for the second successive year last autumn and the ultimate aim is for a 25 per cent increase in student intake.

The amenities offered at Brunel are modern and extensive. With more than 240,000 volumes it has, for instance, one of the largest technological libraries in Europe. There is a computing unit to provide research assistance with programme preparation and an audio-visual centre stocked with broadcast standard equipment.

The students are well organized. The Students' Union has its own printroom and a radio station. It finances more than 50 societies, including films, photography, music appreciation and chess, while sports activities include a National League basketball team. First-time visitors will be struck by the commercial services organized by the SU, which include a supermarket, a travel shop and

an academic bookstore which sells stationery and thrillers as well as text books.

Despite the comparatively small size, introductions are not left to chance. There are a number of events organized for freshmen and women, including a visit to the second traditional-style campus 12 miles away at Runnymede and a boat trip on the Thames from nearby Windsor. A particularly thoughtful touch is the handing out of the first instalment of student grant cheques on arrival.

Brunel is a young university and its first graduates are still only in their forties. Nevertheless there are already signs that it has produced some high fliers in the business world. For instance it was the only university to feature twice as Alma Mater in a recent list of computer software millionaires.

Dr Patrick Doolan, general manager of petrochemicals business at BP Chemicals, is one of Brunel's first graduates. Another is Mr Barrie Dunn, head of the metallurgy group at the European Space Agency, and a third is Ms Irena Ingard, senior planning engineer at Conoco (UK).

Mr Bob Coxon, an international project manager at ICI who graduated from Brunel in 1970 won the Business Graduate of the Year award sponsored by Guinness-Mahon in 1982.

One of the few universities whose name does not give a clue to its location, Brunel has recently taken to adding the description "The University of West London" to its title as part of a general drive to improve communications with the outside world.

The university also experimented last year by inviting members of the general public on to the campus to attend lectures. Ultimately there are plans for a full-scale 500-seat conference centre.



Top left: Students relax during a break in studies. Right, identical twins, Richard and Timothy White, high-flying first year students on the Special Engineering Programme, working on components lent by their sponsoring company, Austin Rover. The twins, two of the brightest of this year's SEP intake, both got four A grades at A level. Above, nothing refreshes like a glass of beer.



# Design, one of the lost great arts

Ken Rawson, Dean of the Education and Design Faculty, strode over to a cupboard in his spacious study, took out a deep-fat frier made by one of the country's best-known companies... and winced.

"The styling isn't bad. The colours, I suppose, if you like that sort of thing, aren't bad. But that must have emanated from a designer who had no technological grasp whatsoever. "Are the British people so indifferent to bad design that they don't even now complain?"

Next October Professor Rawson will be starting his own industrial design course at Brunel's Runnymede campus, which overlooks the Thames at near Windsor.

He doesn't anticipate an easy ride. The British simply don't

think very much about industrial design. It is one of the great lost arts.

Brunel's course will be mould-breaking. Most industrial design courses in this country put a heavy emphasis on design and then trust to luck that the graduates will be able to apply their skills in industry; technology plays at best a late and minor part in the design activity. The Brunel course will from the outset put technology right at the top of the agenda - virtually turning the present system on its head.

And Professor Rawson hopes it's going to provide quite a new breed of industrial designer.

"You hear engineers say: 'We do the design and then hand it over to the artist to put the stripes on.' And you hear the

artists saying: 'Oh, engineers have to quantify everything and they have no creative capacity as a result.'

"These two views are so totally absurd that we really have got to bridge this enormous gap between the two cultures".

Brunel has had its problems at the Runnymede campus, which used to be Shoreditch College, one of the Inner London Education Authority's main centres for training craft teachers.

When Brunel took over it raised the entry qualifications. That and the generally dropping status of the teaching profession in recent years appears to have had a dramatic effect on demand for places on the "B Tech with Education" course, which aims to train teachers who are

capable of ranging from the traditional crafts to the higher grades of technology needed at sixth form level.

"The quota given to us in 1980 was 70 a year," says Professor Rawson. "Recruitment last year was 35, so we're way below quota."

That caused deep disappointment, but created an opportunity. Mr Rawson says he would have wanted to start the industrial design course whether the college was up to quota or not, but the fact that there is a lot of spare capacity on the campus means it is going to be easier.

All that is needed now is some show of enthusiasm from industry itself.

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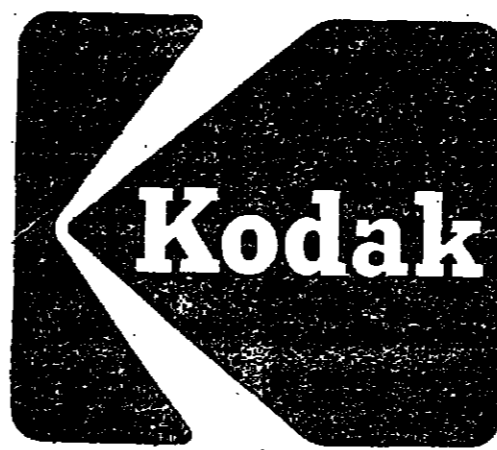
These assignments are invaluable in that they provide a relevant context in which members can apply the knowledge, skills and perceptiveness they have gained during the Residential Modules.

At the end of the course an MBA is awarded through our association with Brunel University whilst it is an important qualification in itself, perhaps more important are the new managerial skills and insights members will have gained at Henley. Skills that will serve a course member throughout his or her career, not to mention their life.

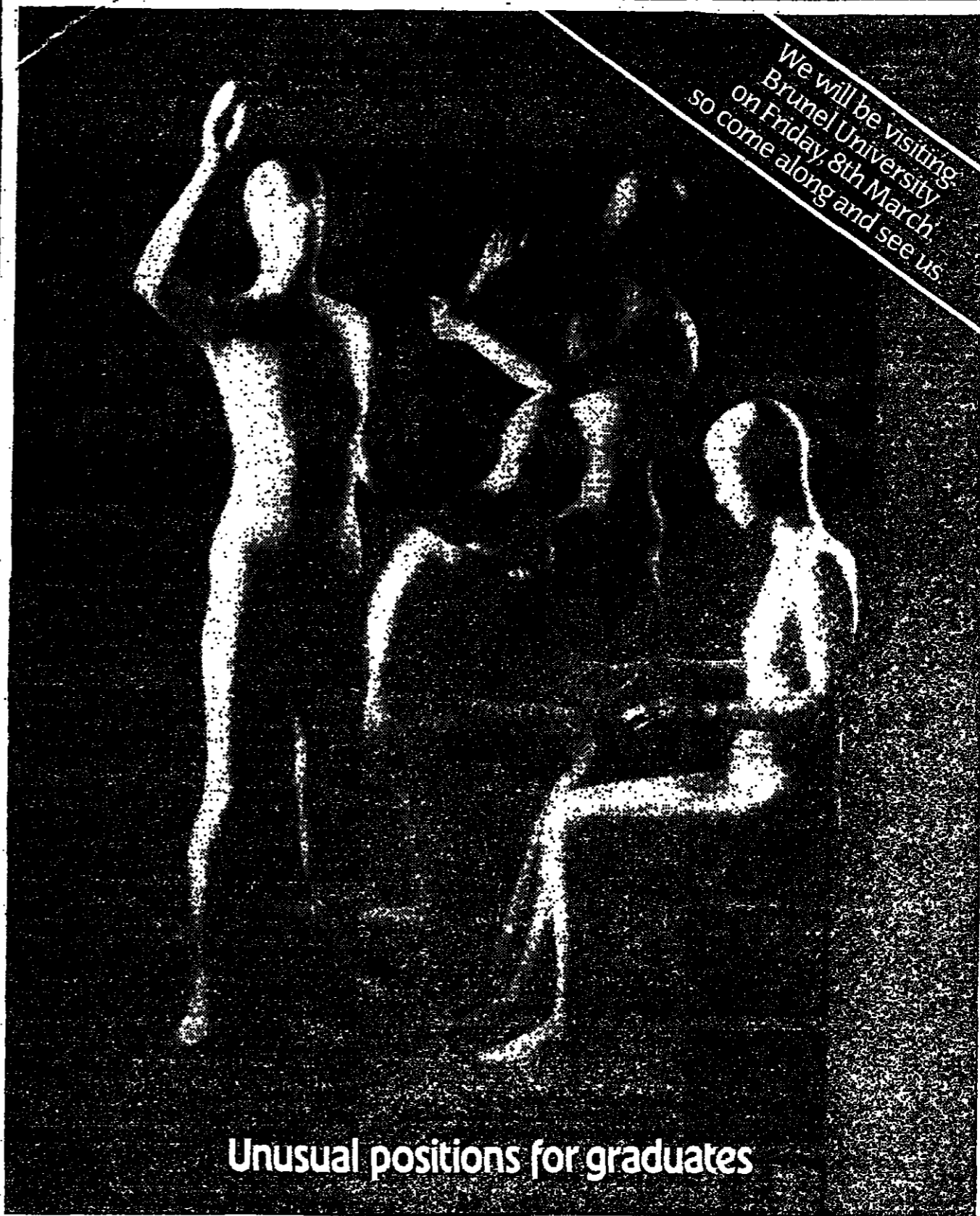
For more information write to Professor David Birchall, Director of Graduate Studies, Henley, The Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU. Tel: (0491) 571454.

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SPECIAL REPORT

The cradle that can spot the silence

One immediate effect of the cuts in government grants at Brunel was to encourage the pooling of existing resources and facilities for research. A research co-ordination committee which was already in existence at the vice-chancellor's insistence identified about a dozen main research themes.

Oil industry tests

A collaborative approach to different academic disciplines has helped to give Brunel an international reputation for innovation in non-destructive testing methods needed for the development of aircraft, sub-

marines and North Sea oil rigs. Brunel is unusual in having a substantial commitment to all of the three techniques - ultrasonic, radiological and electromagnetic - most commonly used in non-destructive testing. Bryan Bridge, of the Department of Physics, believes that a broad-based knowledge of physical theory is required for effective research and that different methods can be as much complementary as competitive.

The development of a prototype device to be used in testing offshore oil rigs is one of many NDT projects underway at Brunel. Involving three-dimensional radiological imaging, this is funded by a £62,000 grant awarded by the Science and Engineering Research Council (Marine Technology Directorate).

Detecting deaf babies

The Auditory Response Cradle or ARC is an example of a product resulting from some of the extensive work carried out at Brunel in the medical field. The ARC can detect hearing impairments in babies within a few days after birth. Early diagnosis before speech and social habits are formed improves the effectiveness of remedial treatments.

As one of the first practical applications of microprocessors in medicine, the pre-production prototype of Brunel's ARC was purchased by the Wellcome Collection for the History of Medicine. A second was exhibited in the Science Museum's Challenge of the Chip exhibition in 1980. It has since been marketed to the US, Canada and Australasia as well as in the UK.

At Hillingdon Hospital the ARC is now being used to screen the hearing of all infants. A spin off has been the compilation of a detailed medical dossier of 6,000 children of various ages up to three years which, according to Professor A. J. Reynolds, head



Nurses adjust the auditory response cradle, the ARC, which resulted from work at Brunel

of the university's mechanical engineering department, is the largest of its type in the world. Discussions are now underway to see whether academic research can be extended to the examination of other senses as well as hearing.

Instructing robots

Another example of an internationally recognised product stemming from academic research at Brunel is the Wisard system of recognising and classifying complex images from television quality cameras.

The Wisard vision system developed by a team of electrical engineers led by Professor Igor Aleksander (who has since moved to Imperial College) has numerous applications. It is used in banking for

the rapid counting of banknotes and the verification of documents. In robotics the system makes possible a vision-controlled robot arm which can be taught to recognize components without being specifically programmed. It can be applied in packaging to control labelling and in security to recognize faces and signatures and detect intruders.

Putting engineers back on the map

Most European companies go out of their way to put engineers on the board or in top management jobs. Not the British. In Britain engineers still lack status.

It was to attack precisely that kind of prejudice that Brunel's Faculty of Technology set up the Special Engineering Programme (SEP), in the late 1970s.

Dr Colin Clark, director of the SEP, says there is great concern about the backgrounds of managers in manufacturing industry. "There is also concern

about the kind of people attracted into engineering... and that people with engineering backgrounds don't get as far into positions of higher responsibility as they might."

The Brunel course, one of the first such schemes started at the behest of the University Grants Committee, aims to do two things: attract some of the intellectual cream into

engineering, then make sure they have enough business and managerial training to get a crack at the top managerial jobs.

Staff from Henley Management College supply a lot of the business input, which takes up about 20 per cent of course time. Students are given a broad background in subjects like accounting, economics, marketing, product law and finance.

There are also optional specialties in areas like organizational change.

But just as important as the theoretical work is allowing the engineering students both to observe managers at work and, in a limited way, to become managers themselves while still undergraduates. They are all on a four-year "thin sandwich" spending six months during each of the first three years at work in sponsor companies.

"Our students are placed in industry from April until the end of September," says Dr Clark. "That industry period spans the summer holidays, so suddenly the student might actually find himself taking over part or indeed all of somebody else's job, which may actually involve him managing some other people."

Getting a sponsor is, in fact, a condition of entry to the course. Among groups sponsoring the present crop of undergraduates are the TI Group, Dowty, Plessey, Marconi, Thorn - EMI and IBM.

Principal-multi-disciplinary research themes at Brunel

Table with 3 columns: Theme, Co-Ordinator, and names of researchers. Themes include Information technology, Computer aided manufacturing, Theory & application of Finite and other computational methods, Polymer engineering, science and technology, Maritime technology, Tribology (wear), Surface & Solid State science, Cellular and molecular aspects of tissue injury and disease, Bioengineering, Health studies, Educational policy and practice studies.

Eliminating defects

There are extensive practical applications for the work on polymer engineering and in developments in moulding and powder technology carried out at the university. Investigations into the properties of ceramic powders mixed with a polymer binding to give defect-free moulded components is being sponsored by more than a dozen different organizations.

Replacement bones

Interest is being shown in research into the development of ways to replace bone in reconstructive surgery. In particular, investigations have been carried out with Mr R. A. Denham of Queen Alexandra's Hospital. He is currently working on the replacement of the human knee. This work is being done in collaboration with the Department of Materials Technology at Brunel and the equivalent department at Queen Mary College. Machinery developed at Brunel to process the new type of material is already being marketed under licence from the British Technology Group.

Reducing friction

The examination of friction and wear of engineering materials and failure analysis is being carried out jointly with a number of organizations including GKN, BP and the National Physical Laboratory. In a project with BP, Dr Terry Eyre of the Department of Materials Technology is investigating the effects of wear in the seals used in swivel bearings in offshore oilfields. This, in turn, stems from a project sponsored by the National Engineering Labora-

tory to study wear in polymers and composites used as bearing materials under water. The aim is to establish the optimum properties for this material and then to produce a composite with the required properties. Dr Eyre is also studying the wear of teeth used by digging equipment in mineral extraction to see if the down-time needed for replacements to be fitted can be reduced by the development of a tougher material.

Ship strength

In the Mechanical Engineering Department a team working under Professor Gerard Price has attracted attention for its investigative work into techniques in the dynamics of ships. Ship strength and capsize are subjects upon which they have produced far-reaching results.

Computer design

Computers and their application to design and manufacturing processes have been a feature of Brunel for many years. A group led by Dr Tony Medland, of the Department of Engineering and Management Systems, developed an international reputation in computer-aided design, and specifically in solid-body modelling. The widely used Hilo suite of computer software programmes was also developed at Brunel. Recent applications include a project to develop a micro-processor-based simulator for use in aviation training developed by the Computer Science Department for an air charter and flight training company. This led to a subsequent commission to design a computer-based system for stock control.

give any kind of objective answer to that. "I think we see ourselves principally as producing engineers. Something like 80 per cent of the course is devoted to engineering, so these people are principally engineers rather than principally managers. What we would hope is to see people moving into positions of high responsibility relatively rapidly by comparison with people who had done a conventional three year engineering course."

Several graduates have already become project leaders. Two in particular have taken on major roles in computers and computer-aided design for their companies. "I think we are trying to produce people who are engineers within an ethos which is concerned about management," says Dr Clark. The sponsoring companies certainly seem happy enough with the bargain. Of the 25 people who graduated last year 23 got job offers from their sponsoring companies.



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Advertisement for Brunel University with the headline 'Unlimited scope for Scientists and Technologists' and a graphic of a building structure.

Advertisement for the Civil Service with the headline 'Scientific Civil Service' and a list of research projects including 'Development of gallium arsenide technology', 'Use of satellite techniques in meteorology', etc.

Advertisement for Midland Bank with the headline 'As bankers to Brunel University, we at the Midland wish them continued success in the future.' and the Midland Bank logo.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The Future is behind us!', 'Brunel University', 'NEW COURSE', 'Undergraduate', 'Postgraduate', 'The University of', 'Part-time only', 'Business Administration', 'Computer Science', 'Computing Systems', 'Industrial Relations', 'Management Studies', 'Health and Community', 'Operational Research', 'Part-time only', 'Non-destructive Testing', 'Semiconductor Physics', 'Planning and Administration', 'Graduate Diploma', 'Postgraduate Certificate', 'Part-time and Full-time', 'Advanced Teaching', 'Applied Immunology', 'Building Services', 'Construction Management', 'Digital Systems', 'Environmental Policy', 'Microelectronics', 'Management Studies', 'Project Management', 'Sociology and Law', 'Statistics', 'Block release', 'Further details', 'Academic', 'Brunel University', 'Middx, UB8', 'Telephone', 'The Director', 'Greenlands', 'Oxon', 'Telephone'.



**SPECIAL REPORT**

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY/5

**The little giant**

One of the great 19th-century engineers famous for his rail-ways, ships and bridge designs, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, left, followed in the footsteps of a distinguished father, also an engineer. While Brunel senior is remembered for the construction of a tunnel under the Thames at Rotherhithe, Brunel junior, born in 1806, became an authority on railways. He was responsible for building much of the Great Western Railway which runs from Paddington in London to Bristol Temple Meads, part of which runs close to the university.

Short in stature, great in energy - and a chain smoker of cigars - Isambard Kingdom Brunel was nicknamed the "little giant" early in his career. He showed precocious talent: it is said that he mastered Euclid at the age of six and he was only 26 when he was appointed engineer to the GWR. His broad-gauge design yielded high standards of speed, safety and comfort - although it was replaced half a century or so later by the standard variety.

Brunel's energy and versatility were legendary. In 1835 when the directors of the GWR complained about the "enormous" length of the new line, Brunel is said to have exclaimed: "Why not make it longer and have a steamboat go from Bristol to New York?" The remark was treated as a joke at the time, but Brunel and a colleague sat up half that night to work out the feasibility of such a service. From this discussion was born a few years later the 235ft Great Western steamship - the first to engage in regular transatlantic service.

The Great Western was followed in 1843 by the even larger iron-hulled Great Britain, which was eventually rescued from the Falkland Islands in 1969 and brought back to Bristol for preservation. Brunel's last big venture was the Great Eastern, a mammoth craft built in 1858 which could carry 4,000 leisure passengers or 10,000 troops and was intended for the passage to Australia. This was a technical success, but a colossal financial failure.

Bridges designed by Brunel include the famous Clifton Suspension bridge across the Avon and the Hungerford pedestrian bridge across the Thames.



Heinz Wolff: From space to deep sea diving and tools for living, and Brunel, the Victorian engineer

**The professor who made his dreams come true**

The Institute for bioengineering is a grand title. The physical reality is different. The institute, brainchild of Dr Heinz Wolff, presenter of the BBC's *Great Egg Race* programme, is housed in eight Portakabins on what is, in campus terms, the wrong side of the track. But the choice was deliberate.

Dr Wolff, who opened the doors of the institute less than two years ago, had been offered four of these temporary units or part of a building on the main campus. He took the Portakabins for flexibility - there was plenty of room for expansion (or contraction).

That is important because the institute is no ordinary university department. It is a business which must survive on income from research contracts. It is thriving and the staff - doctors, engineers, physicists and biologists - has multiplied from two to 22 and will expand to 30.

The institute is an extraordinary example of how one man has been resourceful enough to make his own dreams come true. Wolff, with his middle-European accent, florid bow-tie and half-moon bifocals, looks (and sounds) like the slightly doty professor we all like to think universities abound in. At first sight he has what seems an unusually diverse range of scientific interests: space re-

search, the physiology of deep-sea diving - and what he calls "tools for living", which is another way of saying devices for the elderly or the disabled.

But Dr Wolff says the subjects are not as disparate as they seem. "We regard the fact that we have spacemen, divers and the elderly and disabled all being worked on in this institute as quite a natural combination. What they share is that they're all handicapped, they're all ill-matched to an environment potentially hostile to them."

Dr Wolff, who had worked for the Medical Research Council for nearly 30 years, decided about three years ago that with three decades of pension credits behind him it was time to go for broke and combine his own research interests precisely as he wanted them in a unit of his own devising. But 1982, with universities being forced by the Government to slash staff numbers and make big economies, was not the time to go looking for university cash to fund his idea.

"I made a proposal to the university asking how would it be if I started an institute on the site which was of no cost to the university whatsoever. It would have been politically quite impossible at that stage for the

university on one hand to get rid of people and shut departments and on the other to invest in me. So it was absolutely agreed that the Brunel Institute for Bioengineering would be no charge to the university; it would pay for all the services which it got from the university and if it was fortunate enough to run into profit would make some contribution to university funds."

The institute has built up its business very rapidly, much of it coming from Dr Wolff's

contacts in places like the European Space Agency. Turn-over is already running at a remarkable £500,000 a year.

Some of the work, particularly that for the disabled and the elderly, is funded by grants and charity money. Dr Wolff sees the "tools for living" programme not just as an engineering problem but a philosophical (and an economic) one as well.

"We have a tool kit for children, which is toys - often preparatory for the toolkit of

adult life. We have made enormous strides in developing the toolkit for adults, the working population. We haven't scratched the surface of actually examining what kind of interfaces we need for people who aren't as mobile and can't hear so well and can't see so well, whose memory is going - what kind of technology they will require in order to allow them to control their environment."

The parallels between this and the institute's research on

**Science at work in the parks**

Brunel is not alone in seeking to establish a science park alongside its campus. More than two dozen university-linked science parks are already in operation or under consideration in Britain.

The key purpose of science parks is to bring together academic science and industry, enabling technological ideas from the universities' research departments to be successfully transferred into commercial products and, conversely, to enable companies to draw on the resources available in the academic laboratories.

At Brunel, the first tenant sets up shop on February 1. Bowford Engineering Services which is opening a welding technology centre is being housed in a university building to start with as the science park building has still to be constructed.

Peter Russell, a senior lecturer in the Department of Mathematics, has been seconded

to be director of Brunel's Science Park. Six acres has been given over for the park adjacent to the university's Kingston Lane entrance. A very long lease on 2½ of these acres has been granted to International Tin for new headquarters and a research and development division. The university has also accepted a tender to build its own science park building of some 30,000 square feet of laboratory and office space.

Three other reservations have been made by interested companies. The first is a computer software company concerned with designs for disabled people, the second a European firm which undertakes medical research into cancer treatment, and the third a company seeking to combine biology with compatible materials for research into materials which may replace human skin.

Dennis Dwyer

**Brunel**

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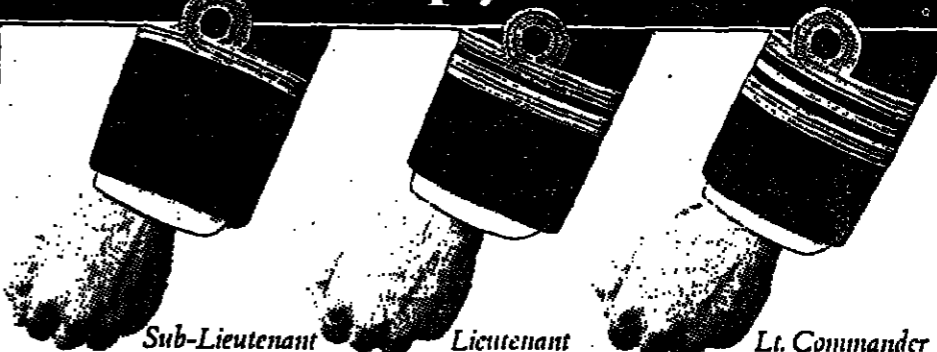
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INDUSTRIALS CF-CH table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

INDUSTRIALS CI-CL table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

INDUSTRIALS CM-CN table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

INDUSTRIALS CO-CR table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

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PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

LEISURE table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

MINING table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

PROPERTY table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

SHIPPING table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

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MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT table with columns: No., Company, Price, Ch'ge on Friday, Gross Div. P/E.

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How 300... In today's figures... With what effect?... In consequence... According to the... Orders buy in South-

WALCO



FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

How the Treasury gets 300,000 jobs for 20p

"Less pay, more jobs", the Chancellor's motto, is under constant sceptical attack from those who argue that any dampening on earnings will merely depress spending power, and hence output and employment, even further.

To begin with the Treasury's research, imagine the economy as a kind of marsh, through which the effects of lower pay (or any other economic change) gradually trickle: the aim of complex models like the Treasury's is to measure the flow along interconnecting streams.

What the Chancellor has been preaching, and the Treasury has tried to model, is not so much lower pay as slower pay. Over the past three years the earnings of those who remained in work rose much faster than prices - an average annual increase in real pay of 3 per cent.

In today's figures, this would mean roughly halving the present 7 per cent rate of increase in earnings, in the first year - the cut is not cumulative, so that in the fourth year real pay is still only 2 per cent lower than it would otherwise have been.

With what effect? Undeniably, workers would begin by buying fewer goods and services. But lower labour costs should mean higher profits, feeding into higher investment and dividends, coupled with lower prices.

Forecasters disagree

In consequence, the Treasury argues demand would be favourably affected by the shift from pay to profits. Other forecasters have disagreed. But the Treasury's case does not rest here.

According to the Treasury, this "supply side" effect accounts for roughly a third of the impact of pay and jobs, with "demand factors" still giving the main push. Anyway, in its simulation the combination produces enchanting results.

The GIGO risk of economic modelling (garbage in, garbage out) surrounds these precise figures with the usual vast margin of error. And outside economists will no doubt have a field day with the minutiae of this paper, though the Treasury has attempted to broaden the base of its

argument by reviewing other estimates of the "elasticity" of employment with respect to pay. There is, for example, an important argument as to how flexibly prices would respond to a downward shift in pay. Yet there is a fundamentally strong argument here which many of the Chancellor's fiercest critics implicitly accept, however little they like to admit it, in their own policies.

As costs slow down, shouldn't the Government lower its targets for money and public borrowing? If it did so, it would effectively be banking the profits from lower pay entirely in lower inflation - another Treasury simulation suggests the rate of inflation would be 4 1/2 per cent lower in the third and fourth years after the change.

Field day

In practice, this would mean leaving money supply and public borrowing targets unchanged. In turn, this would mean cutting taxes (plus, perhaps, allowing a slower rise in costs to become a higher real level of public spending though the simulation is least realistic towards the public sector) as well as lowering interest rates.

There will doubtless be a fine yah-boo political dispute as to whether this does or does not represent a U-turn. But since the results still unequivocally show a fall in inflation, it is hard to interpret it as further evidence that Mr Lawson has "gone soft". It is only sensible to present a policy which calls for wage restraint in a framework which would seem to provide more jobs without personal loss to wage-earners.

So is there anything the Chancellor can do to make his real pay policy come true? He has already taken one course of action, which was to allow the exchange rate to fall. A currency depreciation raises import costs, relative to domestic labour costs - and thus squeezes real pay for just so long as wage negotiators do not succeed in grabbing back the lost purchasing power.

For this paper weight on the channels between pay and jobs that pass through lower inflation. But while slower wage growth brings down inflation, a weaker exchange rate brings down real pay by pushing price inflation up.

After this debacle, the Chancellor does not stand out as Britain's most persuasive minister. But there is some point in continuing to battle with the climate of opinion over pay. The federal organizations of labour and employers have to be engaged in the debate. But the only real purpose is to buttress the Government's confidence in policies for taxation, for employment law, for social security which could help slow down the pace of wages growth. If it believes its own simulations, it should act. If not, it should sing a new song.

Sarah Hogg Economics Editor

Greenwell merger delayed by shake-up at Montagu

By William Kay, City Editor

Intense discussions are taking place over the future direction of Samuel Montagu, the City merchant bank. It is at present 60 per cent controlled by Midland Bank, which sold the other 40 per cent of the shares to Aetna Life and Casualty, the US insurance group, for £66 million in July 1982.

There has been speculation in recent months that Midland might want to sell its remaining interest in Montagu because of the clearing bank's own financial problems. But the latest talks appear to be taking a very different course.

Underlying these developments is a recognition that the Midland will have to move closer to Montagu if Montagu is to be transformed from a

traditional merchant bank to a US-style investment bank, buying huge blocks of shares and financing clients' capital-raising operations.

The implications of that change of strategy were part of the reason for the abrupt departure of Mr Staffan Gadd as Montagu's chairman last month.

Apparently there is no intention at this stage for Midland to buy back Aetna's stake in Montagu. Other forms of financing are being examined.

However, the uncertainty is having a knock-on effect at W Greenwell, the London stock-brokers and leading experts on the gilt-edged market. Last year Montagu became a 29 per cent limited partner in Greenwell as part of the present series of City

get-togethers. There was an agreement that Montagu's interest would rise to precisely 50 per cent when the Stock Exchange rules allowed.

However, it was envisaged that there would be further talks about Montagu taking control of Greenwell. Those negotiations are taking place now because the relationship has to be sorted out in time for Greenwell and Montagu to make an application to the Bank of England to become a gilt market-makers when the stock market is restructured next year. Those applications have to be in by the end of March.

The plan is for a joint company, possibly named Montagu Greenwell, to make

the application. But to do that, the two sides will have had to agree a price for the controlling slice of Greenwell's equity. The size and structure of that slice will in turn be affected by the Midland-Montagu talks.

A spokesman for Midland said yesterday: "There is no divide within Midland over these issues. But post-Gadd there is a lot of dust to settle, and intense negotiations are going on in a four-way sense, involving ourselves, Aetna, Montagu and Greenwell. One of our senior executives is now involved in setting up the future structure of the four."

This Friday the board of Midland is due to hear a progress report on these matters.

Ansbacher may sell US bank

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Henry Ansbacher, the merchant banking group, is negotiating to sell its New York investment bank, Laidlaw, Adams & Peck, back to the original shareholders - less than six months after buying it.

Laidlaw, in common with other retail brokerage houses, has been having a tough time since the middle of last year. So far, Ansbacher is believed to have paid less than \$3 million (£2.7 million) of the \$10 million purchase price, which was renegotiated from an original \$15 million.

The problems at Laidlaw are thought to be the main reason why Mr Charles Williams, group managing director, resigned suddenly this month.

Lord Spens, managing director of the merchant bank subsidiary, confirmed that Laidlaw may be sold. "We've a number of options with Laidlaw and that's one of them," he said yesterday.

Lord Spens also confirmed that sorting out Ansbacher's shareholding structure was an "absolute priority" and this could involve a further capital injection from the Belgian shareholders Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Pargesa.

"I welcome more capital. We want to build and expand. We are talking with the Belgians about their options here," Lord Spens said.

Ansbacher is keen to tie up a restructuring of shareholdings within the next couple of months.

The Belgian shareholders, who control 29.8 per cent of Ansbacher at present, are likely to emerge as dominant shareholders. Nothing has yet been finalized but there is speculation that the Belgians may inject a further £25 million of capital.

£20m spending planned for Cornish mines

By Michael Prest

Cornwall's two biggest tin mining companies are to invest almost £20 million over the next few years in an attempt to secure the future of the ancient industry well into the next century. But the expansion depends heavily on the tin price staying high and could become a race against time.

Gevor Tin Mines plans to spend £10 million over eight years to reopen the flooded Allen's shaft and work again the Botallack mine it serves.

RTZ is the parent company of Carnon Consolidated Tin Mines which in turn owns Wheal Jane and South Crofty. Carnon has been encouraged by the sharp increase in profits last year at Wheal Jane, estimated at more than £1 million.

At South Crofty, £4 million will be spent on rehabilitating the Cook shaft. A decline will be driven into the mine from the Red River.

Wheal Jane, the showpiece, will be linked by a mile-long decline with the small neighbouring Wheal Maid mine on which £1 million was spent in 1984.

Hong Kong knitwear for M & S

By Our City Editor

A London branch of Marks and Spencer will next Monday begin selling a high-fashion range of knitwear imported from Hong Kong.

It is another important break with the stores group's British policy, and it also reflects the determination of the new chairman, Lord Rayner, to take on the newly-established women's fashion chains like Next and Principles.

The new knitted tops from the Far East will sell for about £20 at the Marble Arch branch. According to a spokesman, they include complicated stitching or embroidery which cannot yet be transferred to machines, so that if these garments were to be made in Britain they would cost up to £60.



Lord Rayner: taking on the fashion chains

Only once before has Marks and Spencer imported finished goods from Hong Kong. That was about seven years ago,

when the first prewashed denim were brought in. When the manufacturing process was mechanized, they were made in Britain and have been ever since.

The spokesman added: "We are more fashion conscious now, and that involves the ability to react quickly. We will be one of the first with this design."

Last November Mr Alan Smith, the director in charge of fashion, said: "We are getting ready to make a substantial impact by tightening the lead time response from sale to replacement of goods. We are building on the flexibility that will give us the fast response and the clout, in terms of volume, that will knock the competition out."

Opec seeks accord on oil prices

From David Young, Geneva

The full ministerial council of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) meets here today in an attempt to bolster its price and production against a background of internal divisions over how a new price system should be introduced.

In addition, one of the main non-Opec oil producers, Mexico, has said it can no longer hold out against pressure from the US to cut its crude price by at least \$2 a barrel from the \$29 Opec marker price.

The Opec committee on differentials, chaired by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, met last night to consider the new system.

Several of the light oil producers, notably Iran, are suggesting the Opec price differential should be narrowed from its present \$4 span to \$2.50 by a rise in heavy oil prices rather than a cut in light oil prices.

A number of oil ministers feel

the gap could be narrowed by a rise in heavy prices.

However, most oil traders, and a growing sector within Opec itself, now believe the organization will have little option but to follow current world spot market prices down.

The suggestion by Mexico, which has observer status at Opec but are not members, that it may have to abandon its policy of adhering to the organization's price structure is increasing pressure on Opec to announce an effective price cut

IN BRIEF

Shopping on the cards

The clearing banks are set to give the go-ahead to experiments with cashless shopping, whereby customers will be able to pay for goods in retail outlets with a plastic card which automatically debits their bank accounts via electronic terminals in shops.

The system is called electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFT/POS). A Committee of London Clearing Bankers is due to announce the banks' plans on the system this week, after the completion of yet another lengthy internal review.

£5m backlog

An estimated £5 million in commissions has yet to be handed over by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank which organized the stock market flotation of British Telecom last month.

\$50m loan call

ITT Corporation, the United States telecommunications company, is to raise \$50 million (£45 million) through 11 per cent loan notes repayable in 1992. The issue is being handled by Credit Suisse First Boston, which will send out the prospectus on February 3.

The National Association of Securities Dealers and Investment Managers

(NASD), which governs those who deal in stocks and shares outside the Stock Exchange, is now advertising the names of firms it expels. It is to publish the name of one expelled firm in the Department of Trade and Industry's magazine *British Business* and is poised to expel two more firms.

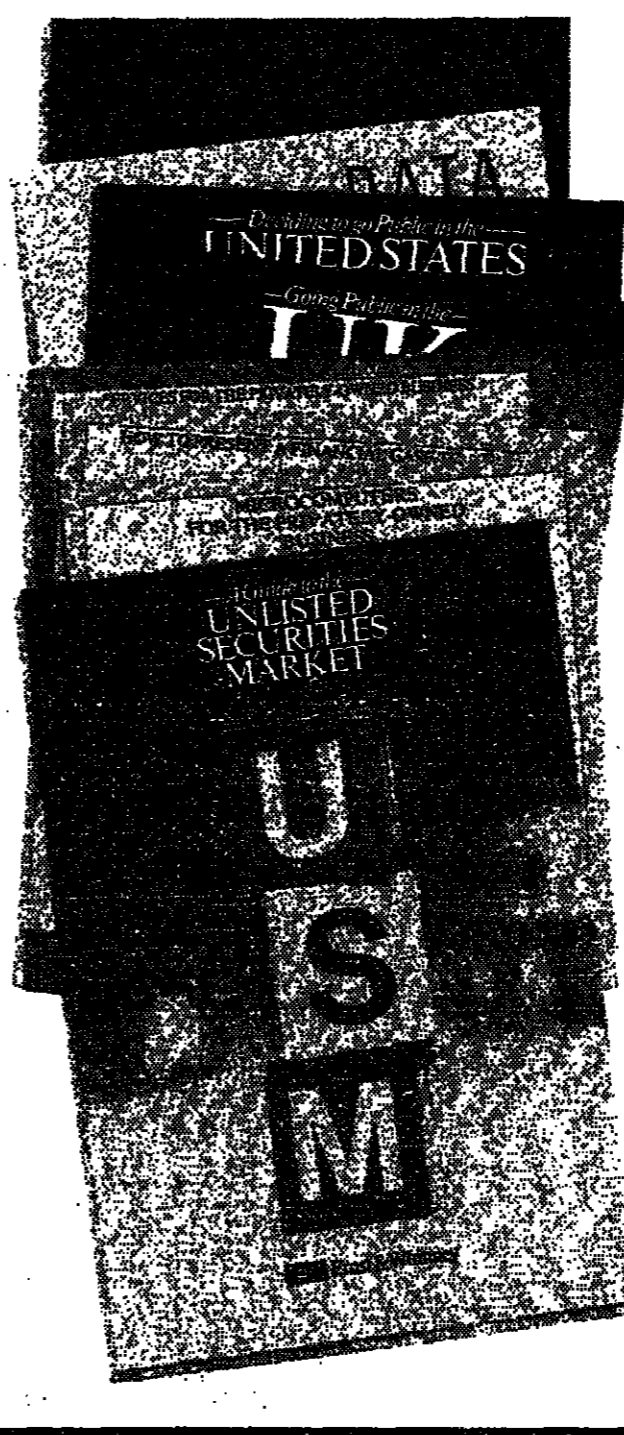
Hawley backed

Grieverson Grant, one of the City's biggest stockbroking firms, has given a guarded vote of confidence in Hawley Group, the holding company run by Mr Michael Ashcroft. It said: "We felt that Hawley shares are very attractive at current levels and we recommend purchase". However, it recognizes that many in the City are "strongly hostile" to Hawley.

Legal threat

The British Institute of Dealers in Securities says it is to take legal action against clients who they claim "have sought to avoid their contractual obligations by failing to deliver their renounced letters of acceptance" for BT shares.

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Orders buoyant in South-east

Companies in the South-east of England had a "substantial growth" in the volume of both domestic and export orders, and a corresponding rise in production, in the last three months of last year according to the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry economic trends survey.

A spokesman said that the survey of 224 companies showed that there was "qualified optimism" that the economic recovery was back on course.

The survey shows that exports are doing particularly well. The balance of survey respondents - the percentage difference between companies reporting either a rise or fall in certain sectors - reporting increases in output, due to exports rose from 7.4 per cent at the end of the September quarter to 20.1 per cent in the latest survey.

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with columns for STOCK MARKETS, INTEREST RATES, CURRENCIES, and BOARD MEETINGS. Includes data for FT Ind Ord, FT A All Share, FT Govt Securities, etc.



TEMPUS

Gilt-edged: savers hold the answers on rates

Two crematoria dominated The Loved One, Evelyn Waugh's satire about the American way of death. Whistling Gladys despatched the dead garbed as they wished to be remembered. Happier Hunting Ground catered for the non-voters in US society - the dogs, cats and other animals. Government funding embraces similar extremes. The bulk is done through the classical gilts market, assisted by time-honoured crypto-theatrical props, like the Government Broker erupting on the market floor at 3.30 on a Friday afternoon, complete with envelope, messenger and top hat. Official funding also takes place in far more prosaic circumstances. Up and down the country, day to day transactions in government securities at the Post Office counter contribute about £3 billion a year to National Savings. These billions currently account for nearly a fifth of all personal sector discretionary savings and contribute nearly a third of the Government's funding requirements. The classical contribution to the funding programme has run into problems, with professional investors backing off as sterling sagged and bank lending accelerated. But the National Savings Stock Register has also proved a fairly melancholy hunting ground recently for the Government in search of the people's savings. Money supply figures for banking December showed that the gross contribution by National Savings to the funding programme totalled just £31 million, about a third of the normal monthly intake. Statistics for December as a whole indicated that National Savings' total contribution to funding for the first nine months of the financial year was £2.4 billion, still £800 million less than the target figure for the full year. A breakdown of the contribution by different debt categories to the £2.4 billion shows just how mercurial the National Savings contribution is becoming. The bulk of the

Funding set to begin on Corby theme park

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

A lead bank is expected to be selected soon to start the first phase financing for the Wonderworld theme park at Corby in Northamptonshire. A prospectus to raise £70m towards the £143m cost of the first phase has been drafted. The lead bank will be chosen from three merchant banks, two British and one based in the United States. Group Five, the Wonderworld developer, is expected to decide on the lead bank within weeks. It could mean the prospectus being out next month or in March. In the middle of last year Group Five hoped to publish a prospectus before the end of 1984 but routine bank evaluations took longer than expected. The prospectus will attempt to raise £35m in equity and the same amount as subordinated loan. About £15 million is expected to be raised in London. And a strong response is reported from the United States and the Far East. The Ohio Company, one of the big Wall Street brokers, is talking of putting in £25 million. The balance of the first phase cost is planned to come from borrowings and a mixture of grants and favourable-term loans from the European Community. It is estimated that EEC grant aid could amount to as much as £23 million. Grants are possible because Corby is an old steel town and the project would create jobs. Wonderworld will be launched for the prospectus to be put out. British Electric Traction, the conglomerate whose interests include Rediffusion, is expected to maintain a diluted stake. Present Group Five stakes will amount to 30 per cent of Wonderworld. As the progress of the Wonderworld project has been slipping its total cost has been creeping up and is now put at £367 million by the middle of the 1990s. Opening of the first phase is now scheduled for early 1988 to capitalize on the main visitor season of that year. This target has been set by Mr Dennis Spiegel who has now started work as manager of Wonderworld. He is regarded as one of America's leading theme park specialists who, until he turned consultant, was vice-president for theme park operations for Taft Corporation in America.

Sinclair undaunted by listing delay

Weeks of claims and excursions in the home computer business and personal computer sales and the chance of coming to market optimism there has passed its peak. Talk on Throgmorton Street is of a probable "consolidation" for share prices after record-breaking runs this month. If Sir Clive's plans run to time, a share listing will be sought close to the year end in March. But whether it will be via an offer for sale or a placing remains to be seen. But Sir Clive shows little fear of the future for his company. Sales over Christmas were 60 per cent higher than before for Sinclair "computers", he says. "Our market share rose". He may have had to cut the price of the Sinclair Plus, but 1985 holds a new product in Britain and the launch is

would be timely, given recent scares about the future of home and personal computer sales and the chance of coming to market optimism there has passed its peak. Talk on Throgmorton Street is of a probable "consolidation" for share prices after record-breaking runs this month. If Sir Clive's plans run to time, a share listing will be sought close to the year end in March. But whether it will be via an offer for sale or a placing remains to be seen. But Sir Clive shows little fear of the future for his company. Sales over Christmas were 60 per cent higher than before for Sinclair "computers", he says. "Our market share rose". He may have had to cut the price of the Sinclair Plus, but 1985 holds a new product in Britain and the launch is

America of the Q1, the company's 2400 personal computer. Of the British market overall in recent months, he says, "Sales generally must have been up on the previous comparable trading period", talk of a collapse in the home computer market is "absurd". His view is that many retailers over-estimated demand, perhaps not wanting to be short of stock, as has happened in the past. They were left with stock on their hands, and concern followed when the City heard this. Nevertheless, Sir Clive admits that the market is changing. "I think we will see a trend now towards more serious use of computers", he says. That presumably means that home computers will have to be more sophisticated, and the days are

past when machines for playing games dominated the market. There is some solace, however for Acorn Computers. Sir Clive appears to agree that the recent City talk about business at Acorn, and in the computer world generally, was unnecessary. But, having seen what happened to the Acorn share price just months before his own stock comes to market, Sir Clive is unlikely to want to add to fears of an end to the high-tech boom. Suggestions that computers are on the wane is undoubtedly an exaggeration. Sir Clive points rather to the changing nature of the market. Flexibility and innovation remain the name of the game for producers. Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

USM REVIEW

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with multiple columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend Yield, P/E. Lists various unlisted securities and their financial metrics.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table with multiple columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend Yield, P/E. Lists various investment trusts and their financial metrics.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

NORTH KALGURLI MINES: 28 weeks to 1984. AS000. Revenue £7,633 (13,708). Costs 16,585 (13,773). Consolidated operating profit 1,048 (loss 65). During the past quarter, the company has continued to place emphasis on the completion of capital works at the Croesus mill where capacity has been raised to around 580,000 tonnes a year. More cost savings are envisaged from the conversion of the Croesus mill to the state energy commissions 50 cycle power system. At present, underground development is being maintained at a level which provides for replacement and a steady increase of developed reserves.

Base Lending Rates

Table listing base lending rates for various banks: ABN Bank 13%, Adam & Company 12%, Barclays 12%, BCCI 12%, Citibank Savings 12%, Consolidated Crds 12%, Continental Trust 12%, C. Hoare & Co 12%, Lloyds Bank 12%, Midland Bank 12%, Nat Westminster 12%, TSB 12%, Williams & Glyn's 12%, Citibank NA 12%.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table listing financial trusts and their financial metrics: Capitalization, Company, Price, Change on Friday, Gross Dividend Yield, P/E.

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ORDINARY SHARES

Moment of truth for Rank's saviour

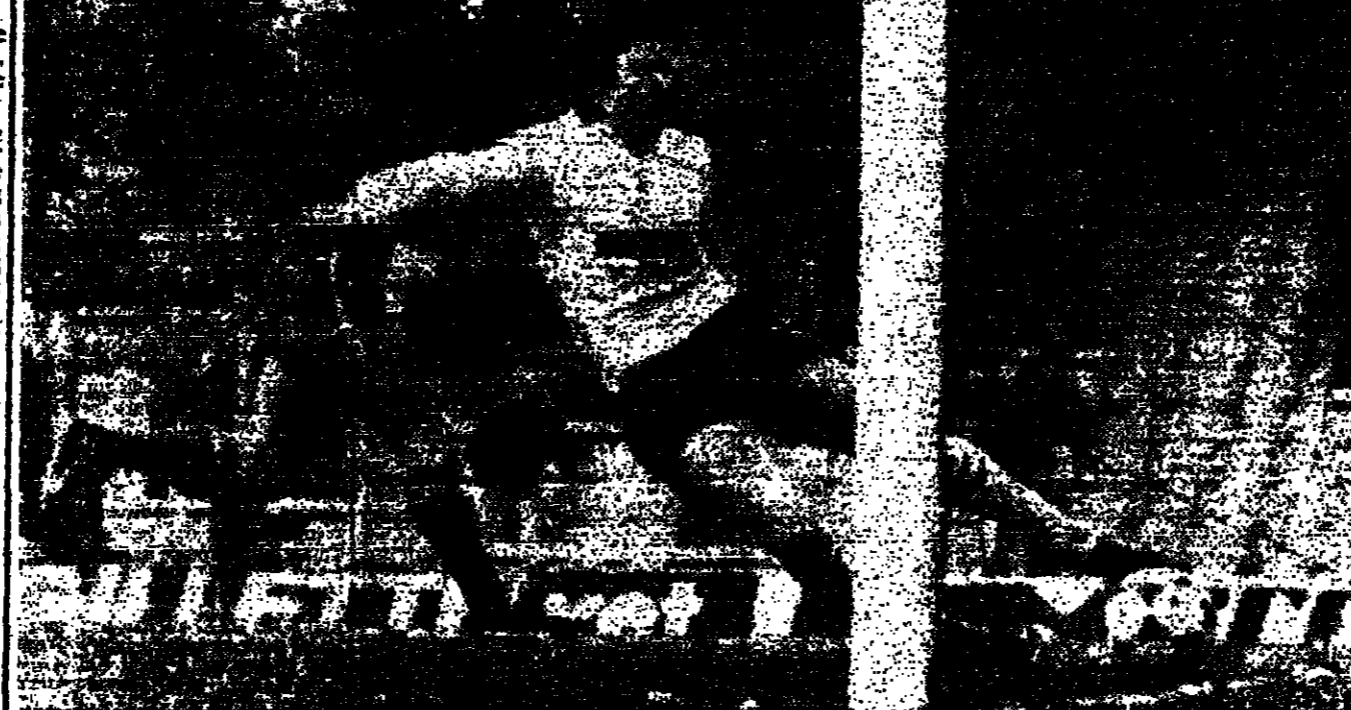
Could Mr Michael Gifford be another Sir Owen Green... or a budding Lord Hanson?

Enter, stage left, modestly and even a shade diffidently, Mr Gifford. He was lured from Cadbury Schweppes 16 months ago to revitalise one of Britain's holding companies, Rank Organisation.

Tomorrow Rank reports its results for the year to October 31, and a great deal of money has been staked on the ability of the new team.

A series of small disposals, mainly in Britain and Australia, raised an estimated £60 million in the financial year.

Trading was broadly helped by the fall in the dollar/sterling rate from 1.4955 to 1.2180 during the year.



Late arrival: Perryman cannot stop Rush's shot going in, as Dalgligh can see

Rush strikes and removes Spurs

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Liverpool.....1 Tottenham Hotspur.....0

Tottenham Hotspur have still not won at Anfield since the year the Titanic went down.

For the third time this season, the two sides were separated by a lone goal, and Tottenham, who ended Liverpool's prolonged defence of the Milk Cup.

Until we know more, the shares at the current level are a leap in the dark, especially as they are now out of their range of all but the most aggressive predators.

William Kay City Editor

Clemence's goal kick in the seventeenth minute was weak but the ensuing header by Miller, whose afternoon was to become increasingly miserable, put both Roberts and his side's ambitions in deep trouble.

Tottenham, described by the late Bill Shankly as "the Drury Lane actors" in reference to their social frail determination, responded admirably, even though they suffered one cruel blow after another.

For the third time this season, the two sides were separated by a lone goal, and Tottenham, who ended Liverpool's prolonged defence of the Milk Cup.

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whenever they went past the full backs, Whelan and Nicol were invariably there covering the gap and smothering the threat.

As Liverpool moved into the last 10, their victims were left with nothing but cuts, bruises and yet another painful memory.

Tottenham's hopes, especially after Hoddle had departed, rested on the progress of their wingers, Chidozie and Galvin. They may have found it relatively simple to evade the challenges of the less sprightly Kennedy and Neal, but

whenever they went past the full backs, Whelan and Nicol were invariably there covering the gap and smothering the threat.

Winterburn the most receding pair of heels only to waste countless centres when Forest's onslaught was reaching its peak.

Wimbledon looked the more ragged side by the finish on Saturday, having withstood a fearful battering for the entire second half.

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Bleak Highbury view from the lower depths

By Paul Newman

Of the many qualities that can help a successful cup side, good away form and success in ability to dispose of teams from lower divisions are often two of the most crucial.

Armed with the second Arsenal side and if their 1-0 defeat at York City on Saturday is the fourth round of the FA Cup, it is a surprise to the football public in general, it was a result that many Arsenal followers must have feared.

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COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

RED ROSE RADIO: The chairman, Mr Owen Joyson, says in his annual statement that despite recent reports of the growing gap in affluence between the prosperous South and the North of England there are indications that

the area of the south-west covered by the independent radio station is beginning to show signs of economic recovery.

THE NOTICE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER FOR SALE AND THE STOCKS LISTED BELOW ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE DIRECT FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT STOCK

The Bank of England announces that Her Majesty's Treasury has created on 25th January 1985, and has issued to the Bank, additional amounts as indicated of each of the Stocks listed below:

£150 million 2 1/2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2003

£100 million 2 1/2 per cent INDEX-LINKED TREASURY STOCK, 2020

Both the principal of and the interest on the Stocks are indexed to the General Index of Retail Prices.

Each further tranche of stock issued on 25th January 1985 will rank for a full six months' interest on the next interest payment date applicable to the relevant Stock.

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Putney may return for Ipswich

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Ipswich Town will again be without their leading scorer, Eric Gates for tonight's Milk Cup quarter-final replay at Queen's Park Rangers.

Gates sustained a five-inch gash in his calf muscle when the sides drew 0-0 at Portman Road last Wednesday and will again be replaced by D'Avray, who deputised in Saturday's 3-2 FA Cup home win over Gillingham.

Putney, who missed the Gillingham match with a groin strain, expects to be fit to return in midweek, where Brennan is doubtful.

Chelsea, who receive Sheffield Wednesday in their delayed fifth round tie at Stamford Bridge, must make one change.

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Forest ready for the Plough

By Nicholas Harting

Nottingham Forest.....0 Wimbledon.....0

The last thing Nottingham Forest wanted was to be forced to go back to Plough Lane, the scene of that most embarrassing 2-0 defeat for them in the Milk Cup last season.

The last thing they needed in the circumstances was for the referee, Neil Modinger, to deprive them of at least 60 seconds by blowing his whistle after 89 minutes - the time registered on the electronic scoreboard - and that did not include one visit made onto the pitch by each trainer during the second half of Saturday's FA Cup fourth round tie.

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Rangers may protest over Cup pitch

By Hugh Taylor

Although Rangers have survived most of the perils caused by the frozen Greenock pitch and are back to back with Ipswich City in the Scottish League Cup, the club are still angry that the match was allowed to go ahead.

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Dixon lays ball at feet of Robson United have a crisis of identity

By David Powell

Wigan Athletic.....0 Manchester United.....2 Coventry City.....1

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HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
The Interest Rate on all mortgage accounts will be increased by 1.25% p.a. For accounts subject to the Mortgage Conditions 1984 this increase relates to the Base Rate.

Table with multiple columns showing football league tables for various divisions including First Division, Second Division, Third Division, Fourth Division, and Scottish Cup. Columns include team names and match statistics.







CRICKET

Lamb gambols merrily in a happy little exercise after the deluge

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Chandigarh

A storm on Saturday night which shook the city to its foundations and flooded the ground, reduced the last of the one-day internationals to a 15 England v seven runs, it was a disappointment to many people, this being the first match to have come to these parts, but the cricket there was played against a dramatic backdrop of the Himalayan foothills, it was the all-action variety.

It may have been the thought that they might otherwise have to stay on and play a full match today that persuaded England to agree to a truncated one yesterday, in slippery conditions. Although they had only two full days cricket since winning the fourth Test match nine days ago, they have reached that stage of a tour which feels as though it is time to unwind.

Yet with the last Test match still to come and the series not yet won these, in fact, are not days to be wasted. After prevaricating endlessly on Saturday over the choice of a team for yesterday's match, England came up with one containing to everyone's surprise, Lamb. There seemed little point in taking a chance with his knee. But he has been hanging around since first playing for England in 1982 he had never missed a Test match or a one-day international, a record he was keen to preserve. Perhaps, too, he has been having us all on a little, and that his injury was no more than an irritation.

Anyway, play he did in a game of crash, bang, slide and wallop he made the top score for England after Gavaskar had chosen to field. French and Cowdrey came in for Dowton and Moxon, who would have played had it been a full length match. It was nice that French

had the gloves. He has been an efficient, patient and loyal understudy to Dowton. The features of England's innings were two thumping sixes by Lamb, Gattling's run-ning between the wickets and six over the long off boundary, played off the back foot, by Gower, an astonishing stroke. The playing area, ringed by 25,000 tightly-packed spectators, was the largest I have seen, not forgetting Melbourne, The Oval and Lahore.

England scored at eight an



Lamb: thumping sixes

over, India's pursuit was led by Shahstri, the man of the match. Kapil, Chandigarh's favourite son, made a popular blow or two before being splendidly caught out of the sun at long leg by Agnew, having thrown Srikanth out with a sparkling piece of work. Gattling proceeded to concede 10 wickets, eight of them in boundaries. Cowdrey matched Gattling's earlier brilliance when running Shahstri out from mid-wicket. Eventually India needed 10 to win off the last over. Gavaskar having just come in to a gratifying reception. It was dusk by now and the crowd was in a ferment of excitement. Cowdrey bowled, his only over of the innings, and with his second ball he removed Yaspal Sharma. That, in the event, was the last run scored in vain, and although England were not generally to be agreed that it had been a happy little exercise, conducted without a sign of protest, sporting or political.

Table with cricket scores for England and India, including batsmen and bowlers.

Trainer sounds Triumph warning

By Michael Seely

Reg Hollinshead yesterday warned all intending backers of Out Of The Gloom for the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle to hold their hands for the Champion of Champions Saturday six-length conqueror of Wing And A Prayer, in the Bet World The Tot Four-Year-Old Hurdle at Cheltenham, the versatile Staffordshire trainer said. "We've got to be seriously about having a crack at the Champion of Champions O'Neill is adamant that the horse would have a good chance. Also, as he says, Out Of The Gloom tends to get behind in his races. There are always about 30 runners in the Triumph, and the crowd just gets stopped behind a wall of horses."

No better four-year-old trial is likely to be seen here Cheltenham, unless the Irish have another See You There tucked up their sleeve. Not only did the trainer, Mark, beat Wing And A Prayer by six lengths, but the consistent and reliable Ace of Spies endorsed the value of the form by finishing 12 lengths behind in the trial.

Hollinshead was thoroughly enjoying himself after having defeated one of John Jenkins's stars for the second day running. "Sonico's got to put John down, but I reckon he can stand it," the trainer said. "I've had no difficulty in keeping my horses on the go in the winter. We've got every facility, including 15 miles of well-lit, including 15 miles of well-lit, in the forest. Out Of The Gloom is a real racehorse. He's got an engine inside him and that's what makes all the difference."

David Steele, the owner of both Wing And Prayer and Beat The Retreat was bemoaning the absence of his horse's regular partners, John Framme and Steve Eckle, who are in the States but will be back in the country by the end of the month. But unfortunately they're both playing tennis together in Barbados. Steele considered that Wing And A Prayer failed to repeat the form that has seen him installed favourite for the Schweppes Gold Trophy. "I'm not blaming Paul as he's a good rider," Steele said. "I thought he made his run too soon. Also he didn't ask him to stand back at his hurdles. I don't think Out Of The Gloom will beat us again. The criticism of the jockey is perhaps a little harsh, but he's been gaining the day, and being the more lightly-raced of the pair is likely to show the greater improvement."

Local leading firms now have the pair bracketed together at 10-1 joint favourites for the Triumph. William Hills are prepared to offer 20-1 against Out Of The Gloom becoming the first four-year-old to win the championship since Forestation in 1942. Wing And A Prayer remains favourite for the Schweppes at 10-1.

Corbier is 12-1 favourite for the Grand National with the same firm. The trainer, the trainer, Mark, is strong voice after her son, Mark, had recorded his first success since his car crash at Warwick in December by capturing the Maiden Turf Novices Hurdle qualifier on Tervash. "If Captain Mordant gives my horses too much weight, I'm going to boycott the National lunch on Wednesday," she said. "I don't know what he's going to give them, so everyone's estimate is varying so wildly. But I don't think he should give Burrough Hill Lad more than 12s, as I reckon he's a bit of a dummy animal to ask a horse to carry more than that round Liverpool."

"Corbier is a year older, and he's just a bit of a speed," Mrs Pitman continued. "I know he gave Lucky Lane 15lb and a two-and-a-half lengths beating at Aintree last year. But the same horse gave him 6lb and a length's beating at Cheltenham recently. I don't think the jockey is perhaps a little harsh, but he's been gaining the day, and being the more lightly-raced of the pair is likely to show the greater improvement."

The trainer confirmed that Burrough Hill Lad will have the first of his two races before attempting to repeat his 1984 triumph in the Cheltenham Gold Cup in the Gainsborough Chase at Sandown. However, even taking that into



John O'Neill urges Out Of The Gloom to victory up the Cheltenham hill

Park next weekend. "He's in brilliant form. All my horses are looking beautiful considering the conditions," she said. "I'd certainly consider running Burrough Hill Lad in the National if he fell at an early stage of the Gold Cup."

Classified also forced his way into the picture when jumping his rivals in the Lechlade steeplechase. "Amazingly that's his first win at Cheltenham. He's finished second here in three good races. So we thought we'd have him ridden from in front for a change to take advantage of his jumping," Nicky Henderson, the trainer said. "But don't forget that there are a lot of horses in the race who haven't yet been placed. Let alone won it."

West Tip earned himself a 25-1 for the big race after beating Door Latch by all half lengths in the Holstein Distributors Chase. Richard Woodcock excelled himself as he made the eight-year-old's stamina tell up the final hill. "We'll have to go this year," Michael Oliver, the winning trainer said. "West Tip jumps so well and stays for ever."

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Sommelier should outstay his rivals

By Mandarin

Sommelier, a model of consistency over hurdles and fences, has an excellent opportunity to follow up his recent Newbury victory in the Plumpton Handicap Chase (3.45) at the popular Sussex course this afternoon. Robin Gow's seven-year-old won a competitive novice hurdle at Cheltenham by 12 lengths two seasons ago but has always looked a chaser in the making and graduated to the bigger obstacles successfully last season, winning two of his seven starts at a consistent and Chepstow and failing to reach the frame only on his seasonal debut.

This season he again looked in need of the run when making his seasonal reappearance at Leicester in mid-December but ran a fine race when he stayed on strongly to beat Greenbank Park and the last-finishing West Tip a length and a half and a neck. West Tip has since continued the value of the form winning quality races at Sandown and Cheltenham.

Gow has the 1986 Grand National in mind for Sommielier as he has long been objective and hopes to give him experience of the Aintree fences in this season's Whitbread Trophy, formerly the Topham. Master Nibble and Round The Tower have been consistent in their own grade but the principal danger to my nap is likely to be Drops O'Brands, who had good form last season and chased home the 1985 Grand National recently after a two-month lay-off. Mizilid, fifth to the Breener and sixth to Sheer Gloom within the pace of 48 hours at Newbury at the end of December, has also been a consistent drop in class for the Hickstead Novices' Hurdle (4.15).

Another likely to appreciate the easier grade at Plumpton is Winter Measure, who found inisharnam. Play Boy and Togan will also be in the running. Sommielier's last race was a good one at Leicester, where he was second to the 1985 winner, Abandoned Warrior, in a morning inspection. Monica Dickinson has bright prospects of a double with Last Deal (3.30) and Misadventure Special (2.30), both re-routed from Saturday's cancelled Doncaster meeting.

Abandoned Warrior is taken to outstay Deep Impression and Tawdrige in the Golden Miller Novices' Hurdle (4.15). The fences are likely to prove more of a challenge than the opposition to Rafas T Firey in the Uppingham Handicap Chase (2.0).

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Milestone passed by Reid

Auckland (Reuter) - John Reid, the scourge of Pakistan's bowlers, reached 4,000 Test runs faster than any other New Zealand batsman when he scored his 100th run in New Zealand to a 283-run lead over Pakistan in the second Test match.

By the close of the third day at Eden Park, New Zealand were 451 for nine in reply to Pakistan's first innings total of 169. Reid batted all day for his 158 not out, his second century in consecutive Tests. Resuming at 73 not out, he took 90 minutes to register his fifth hundred in 12 minutes. Five balls after he reached 1,000 Test runs - the 17th New Zealander to reach this milestone - in only 30 innings. Reid has scored 106, 97, 148 and 158 in the last four Test matches against Pakistan. The left-handed Reid has faced 318 balls, one of which, a bouncer from Azeem Hafeez, hit him on the chin when he had made 123. He needed five stitches to a gash but received the crease to continue his innings.

Persistent showers and a slow over-rate hampered New Zealand's attempt to register their first home win over Pakistan. Only 203 runs were scored in their 50 overs after 135 minutes were lost to the weather. The Pakistan captain Javed Miandad, kept to the minimum requirement - 84 overs in the day - to the point of giving his leg-spin bowler, Abdul Qadir, only six overs.

N Zealand v Pakistan

Table with cricket scores for New Zealand and Pakistan, including batsmen and bowlers.

W Indies untroubled by Wood's century

Adelaide (Reuter) - West Indies maintained their unblemished record in the World Series Cup one-day internationals at the weekend. On Saturday they beat Sri Lanka by eight wickets and yesterday they beat Australia by six wickets.

Despite an unbeaten 104 by Wood, Australia could reach only 200 for nine in their 50 overs after a devastating opening burst by the West Indies fast bowlers had them struggling at 19 for three. West Indies overhauled this total for the loss of four wickets with 7.2 overs to spare out of 10.

Despite some tight bowling, Australia were unable to put West Indies under pressure. Three reasonably straightforward catches, from Ronald Simmons, Lloyd and Richards were put down. Lloyd (47 not out) and Richards (51) went on to add 66 together.

Sent in by Lloyd, Australia lost Wesek, run out in the fourth over, and Border, first ball, in the next.

Australia v W Indies

Table with cricket scores for Australia and West Indies, including batsmen and bowlers.

Australia set for decisive win

Melbourne (Reuter) - Australia were poised to win the fifth and final women's international and with it the series, after reducing England to 140 for five in their second innings on the third day yesterday. England led by 51 runs. Australia, 238 for eight after Jill Kennard had been run out for 104, her second century of the series.

LEICESTER

GOING: soft (7.0 am inspection)

Table with horse racing results for Leicester, including race names and winners.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

Table with horse racing selections for Leicester, including race names and recommended horses.

AUSTRALIAN GAMES

Lift for tiny teenager

Melbourne (Reuter) - Nalin Sulejmanov, Bulgaria's teenage weightlifting champion, impressively won a weightlifting gold medal in the Games yesterday, but failed with four attempts to break his own world records. Sulejmanov, aged 17 and only five feet tall, easily won the 60kg class by lifting nearly three times his own bodyweight. In the judo competition, the Australian women's coach, Sue Williams, complained that the time discrepancy in the fight-off for the bronze medal had cost Australia a third medal in the women's open division. John Peters, National President of the Judo Federation of Australia, admitted an error had been made, but said nothing could be done about it under international rules. Three competitors were injured in a crash in the track cycling competition yesterday after Yoshida Tetsuji, from Japan, and Robert Werner, of West Germany, collided in a motor-paced 2,000 metre heat.

IN BRIEF

Levenson wins one title after losing another

Durban (Reuter) - Gavin Levenson, who surrendered his PGA title last week, cruised to a three-stroke victory in the South African Open at the Royal Durban course on Saturday. Levenson, who had fallen three strokes behind another South African, Phil Simmons, after the first eight of the holes of the final round, scored a one-under-par 71 for a total of 280. This was three strokes ahead of Simmons, four ahead of three other South Africans, John Bland, Bobby Lincoln and Alan Henning, and the British Ryder Cup player, Mark James. TABLE TENNIS: Middlesex retained the senior premier county championship for the fourth successive year at Watnosed when they dominated Surrey, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Staffordshire, Essex and Berkshire but lost narrowly to Lancashire.

Leicester should outstay his rivals

By Mandarin

Table with horse racing results for Leicester, including race names and winners.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin

Table with horse racing selections for Leicester, including race names and recommended horses.

Leaders over jumps

TRAINERS

Table with horse racing training statistics.

JOCKEYS

Table with horse racing jockey statistics.

Course specialists

TRAINERS: PLUMPTON

HANDICAPERS: 11 from 51, 21.8%, 25% N

TRAINERS: 11 from 51, 21.8%, 25% N

JOCKEYS: J O'Neill, 5 from 17, 29.4%, S Smith

ECOLEN, 11 from 63, 17.2%, P Souderton, 20 from 118, 16.9%















HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice  
The battle for the MBA

If you have a first degree, you do not necessarily need further qualifications for a career in management. Your prospects may be enhanced by taking an MBA (Master of Business Administration), but the course is a recent development in the UK, and has met with some resistance on the part of British companies. It is gradually winning acceptance and it may well be that those who are now studying at business schools will be the senior managers of the future.

British companies have been slow to accept this new degree, writes Helen Steadman

In their late twenties although the age range can be anything from 22 to 50. They come from a variety of occupational backgrounds, and as many as 25 per cent are from overseas. The normal entry requirement is a first or second-class honours degree in any subject but professional qualifications (in accountancy for instance) are an acceptable alternative. It is an advantage to have had several years' previous work experience, as it enables the student to relate theory to practice; but it is possible to take the MBA straight after a first degree.

Most of the student are in their twenties

MBA courses vary greatly in content and approach. In general terms they provide a broad business training, incorporating core studies in managerial disciplines including accounting, finance, international business, statistics, marketing, economics and behavioural sciences.

The relationship between these subjects and the way in which they are integrated in an organization is an important aspect, as is the development of an analytical approach to business problems and the study of business policy from an overall viewpoint. There is usually some choice of specialization.

The courses are no easy option; a heavy workload and high pressure simulate, to an extent, the real-life situations graduates will experience in future employment. Students are expected to "manage" their way through the course, making optimum use of the resources at their disposal.

Full-time MBA courses at British business schools last for anything from nine months to two years. It is also possible to take the qualification on a part-time basis, or by distance learning (at Strathclyde and Henley); these options, which enable the student to remain in employment while taking the course, are likely to become increasingly popular.

Most students on MBA courses are

The main reasons for going to business school are the expectations of improved job opportunities, increased salary, and a chance in career direction. Students take an MBA to broaden their career path, or to switch to a completely different area - from production to marketing, for instance, or accountancy to merchant banking. The prospect of higher earning power is a strong motivation for many, and it is on the whole borne out by results; recent figures showed, for instance, that Cranfield students raised their salaries by an average of 45 per cent because of taking the course.

The degree to which individual expectations of the MBA are fulfilled does depend on factors such as the student's previous work experience, age and personal qualities. But even in a personal sense, the course can have significant benefits. Dr Tom Payton, director of the MBA Programme at the City University Business School, comments: "People do change as a result of the MBA experience. It's generally true that they are much more self-confident, better able to structure analyses and arguments, able to think on their feet to a much greater extent, and are used to having their opinions challenged by their peers."

Most schools have highly professional placement services, and most students quickly find satisfactory employment on completion of

the course. They enter a very wide range of fields, although there are certain functions - such as international banking, management consultancy, corporate planning - where their skills are particularly highly valued. The MBA is especially useful in any area where breadth of view, an overall perspective of the organization, is needed.

Though the qualification has not long been established in this country, there are notable examples of successful MBA graduates, for instance Christopher Hogg, Chairman of Courtaulds, who took the MBA at Harvard, and John Egan, the Chairman and Chief Executive of Jaguar Cars, who is a graduate of the London Business School.

With British industry, and its attitudes towards MBAs, the situation looks patchy. The validity of the MBA has been an issue of hot debate for some time, and the question is by no means unresolved. Though the qualification is well-established in fields such as financial services, marketing and consultancy, it has not gained universal acceptance.

The qualification is becoming recognized

There are many variations in companies' attitudes towards MBAs, with American banks and consulting firms leading the field, with the most positive views, while little interest is shown, for instance, by UK retailers. Some companies have no specific policy towards MBAs, accepting applications on an ad hoc basis, but not actively seeking to recruit from the business schools.

Then there is a body of opinion which is highly critical, seeing the MBA as an American import, irrelevant to the needs of British industry. In the past there has been a feeling that MBAs' salary demands were too high, and that they expected promotion too quickly. Some companies prefer to recruit first degree students (who are a lot cheaper than MBAs) and to provide short, in-house training courses.

However, it does appear that the qualification is now gaining greater recognition. It provides a good general business training, which can lead to enhanced prospects and a significantly higher salary. Most business school graduates feel that their decision to take the course was a wise one; and inevitably the prestige of the MBA will increase as more people with the qualification advance up the corporate ladder.

Advice about courses at business schools can be obtained from the Business Graduates Association at 28 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LB (tel 01-637 7611). There is also a BGA low-interest loan scheme for students on MBA courses.

Next week: European Business Schools

Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust  
The Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust invites applications for the post of Research Assistant for two years, to work on a number of topics in Health Services and Policy. These will reflect the Trust's purposes as a charity and independent institute geared to ideas and issues, concerning the improvement of hospital and Associated Health Services.

CRUCIAL EXAMS IN 1985?  
OCE 'A' or 'B' level? Applying OCEA or Poly? Grading? Qualifications?  
NOW IS THE TIME to consult us for expert assessment and advice on your qualifications.

THE PURCELL SCHOOL BURSAR  
The Governors invite applications for this post. The School is a specialist music school with 100 pupils.

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Applications are invited for the position of Domestic Bursar which will be vacant on 1 October 1985.

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Assistant Counsellor Required in the Student Adviser's Office. Graduates of American University Open 25-30 preferred.

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Figures suppose that current bonus levels including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed. \*i.e. for 7 years, increasing each year at 5% per annum.

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST 4 Coleman Street, London EC2B 2JE (we welcome further details on your school fee plans, financing them by:  A capital sum;  Spreading the cost over a period. (U.K. residents only)

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Prep & Public Schools  
**CANFORD SCHOOL**  
WIMBORNE, DORSET (HMC-520)  
**DIRECTOR OF MUSIC**  
Applications are invited for the post of Director of Music at Canford School in September 1985.

**THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST**  
**NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL**  
Applications are invited for the post of **HEAD**  
which will become vacant from 1st January 1986 upon the retirement of the present Head Mistress, Miss R Standeven, MA.

**SHERBORNE SCHOOL, DORSET**  
**HEAD OF HISTORY**  
There will be a vacancy in September 1985 for a Head of the History Department.

**Leelands School**  
Grama Rd, Welmer, Deal, Kent CT14 7NU  
100 Boarding & Day Girls (3-14 years). Common Entrance & Scholarship Examinations to all public schools.

**ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD**  
**Head of Department ENGLISH**  
Required in September 1985 a Head of Department who will teach at all levels in the School. Drama experience would be an advantage, also willingness to take a full part in extra-curricular activities.

**LANSING COLLEGE**  
Senior School of the Woodard Corporation  
Applications are invited for the post of **HOUSEMISTRESS**

**SMART TUTOR REQUIRED FOR**  
WPT centre to teach "wordstar", educational computer software packages and provide secretarial back-up. Apply in writing enclosing C.V. to The Principal, Woodport Training International, 5 Hogarth Place, Ears Court, London, SW6.

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**Learn German in Germany**  
A wide range of courses available at 16 Goethe-institutes in the Federal Republic.

**English Language Tutors required**  
Anglophilic Academic still has some vacancies for tutors next year to teach & supervise visiting French students, age 11-18, as follows:  
April 1-12: Birmingham, Boston, Bridgewater, Chichester, Chesham, East Grinstead, Frome, Gloucester, Maidon, Nalton, Sherburn, Slough, Stroud, Trowbridge, March 25-April 4: Chesham, Cirencester, Gloucester, Warrminster.

**ASHORNE HILL COLLEGE**  
**OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND TRAINING**  
Ashorne Hill College is the established U.K. centre for management teaching in the Iron and Steel industry. It has recently begun to provide management teaching for other organisations and is developing a University Polytechnic or Management College.

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Resident & Day Students  
The Registrar IST, 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD Telephone 01-435 9831

**WILLIAM HULME'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
**BURSAR**  
Applications are invited for the post of BURSAR. Details of the School in P.S.V.B. The successful applicant will be required to take up full duties on 1st August 1985.

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, ASCOT**  
**BURSAR**  
The Governing Body of St. Mary's School, Ascot, an independent P.C. Boarding School, for 300 girls, invites applications for the post of Bursar. The post involves responsibility for the financial affairs and business management of the School.

**FETTES COLLEGE**  
EDINBURGH  
Required in September for this coeducational boarding school of 450 pupils teachers of **CLASSICS FRENCH ECONOMICS PE/GIRLS' GAMES**

**MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE**  
**HEAD**  
The Council of Marlborough College invites early applications for this appointment which will become vacant in April 1986.

**King's House School, Richmond, Surrey**  
(J.A.P.S. Day Preparatory School)  
A head of the Junior department (Ages 4 to 8) of King's House is required for September 1985. Scale 3 Post.

**PHYSICS TEACHER** required by independent school in Surrey for the course of 10' level. Tel: 0830, 2644.

**CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION**  
The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided.

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Full time day only. Equipment: Start Feb 4, March 4. Instructor/Student development by Monday. Tel: Mrs M Philips, The Langton Centre, 10 Dunham St, Park Lane, London W1. Tel: 01-829 2904.

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**SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIPS**  
**LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD**  
**DARBY TUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN MODERN HISTORY**  
The College invites applications for a Darby Tutorial Fellowship in Modern English and European History (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries). The appointment, which is open to men and women, will be made from October 1985. Candidates should be under 28 years of age on 1 October 1985; applications from older candidates will be entertained in exceptional circumstances only.

**ASHORNE TUTORIALS LONDON**  
EASTERN REVISION COURSES 'A' AND 'A' LEVEL  
SPECIALISTS MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES  
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Lively, dedicated and intelligent, single teacher required with experience in private schools for position as governor abroad. Experienced in teaching 5-7 year olds essential, preferred age, 24-35. Application plus CV and photos to: Sheila Davis, Albemarle Mansions, 128 New Bond Street, W1Y 9FB Tel: 01-499 8441

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**UNIVERSITY MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION**  
Millport, Isle of Cumbrae  
**STATION SECRETARY**  
Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Station Secretary. The major responsibility is the executive supervision of the administrative services of the Station, including financial and personnel matters. Salary in the range £2,600 - £14,500, according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars are available from the Director of the Station. Closing date for applications, including names of three referees, is 22 February 1985.



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ENTERTAINMENTS... THEATRES... CONCERTS... ART GALLERIES... MISCELLANEOUS...







Guinea-pigs of the Angel of Death

Continued from page 1

Last march from Birkenau to Auschwitz was broken off by the arrival of Russian troops...

The survivors, outnumbered six to one by Western reporters, yesterday trekked from one horrific experience to another...

The real point of the mission - to draw attention to the fact that Dr Mengele has not been brought to trial...

According to Nazi-hunters at the Simon Wiesenthal Institute in Vienna, Dr Mengele is living in Paraguay...

RAF shows how in big grain drop



On trial: A dummy-run air drop of grain at Addis Ababa airport before Operation St Bernard went into action.

From Paul Valley Addis Ababa

At short notice the Soviet Airforce pulled out of the first flight of Operation St Bernard...

Ethiopian helicopters joined British and West German aircraft in an exercise on Saturday...

The Russian decision to withdraw from the operation followed an instruction from Moscow...

It is understood that there have been two separate crashes involving MEH helicopters in Ethiopia...

Operation St Bernard took place in some of the most rugged terrain in Ethiopia...

wrapped in thick cloaks against the penetrating cold of the thin highland air...

Early in the morning an RAF Hercules and a Luftwaffe Transall appeared over the rim of the highland air...

Shortly after 3.30pm an RAF Hercules and a Luftwaffe Transall appeared over the rim of the highland air...

The two aircraft used different systems of loading. The grain carried by the RAF was loosely bagged to allow for movement...

"It was a most successful experiment," said the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Kurt Jansson...

"With the RAF drop only two bags were slightly damaged - the success rate was 98 per cent...



The highland farmers and their wives and children stood in amazement as the planes circled the drop zone...

"The quantities which can be dropped are not in themselves significant but the food reaches people who would otherwise be without," said Mr Jansson...

After the court and the jail, a legacy of fear

VICTOR ZORZA, a former Journalist of the Year who wrote a column on life in a poor Himalayan village for The Guardian...

A hidden hand was thwarting my attempts to see the villagers who had been beaten by the police...

An organizer from the Landless Peasants' Union, which had supported the villagers' struggle to recover the land...

Yaadav went to court and was shunted from official to official. Finally he stepped across the road for a glass of tea...

When I was at last allowed to see the prisoners, in a cell crammed with about a hundred men, Yaadav was the only one of the village group without signs of injury...

His account of what happened differed considerably from the villagers' story of an unprovoked attack by the police. It was true that the man ploughing the field...

Two versions of the police visit

His account of what happened differed considerably from the villagers' story of an unprovoked attack by the police...

attempted to recapture him. Both sides hit out indiscriminately. The villagers threw stones at the police...

Rana's unemotional account lent credibility to his description of the beatings, vicious and methodical...

Only the means to a sacred end

But they had not been tortured. The rumours, I learned, were spread by a student agitator assigned to the village by the Landless Peasants' Union...

The judge rejected the villagers' application for bail on the grounds that the charges were too serious...

But the union decided that it would gain more prestige by obtaining their release. Its president, Rakesh Duvedi...

And he must find the money for a new pair of spectacles.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's event

Royal engagements Princess Alexandra attends a reception given by the Arts Council of Great Britain...

new survey: Dick Institute Museum and Art's Gallery, Elmbank Avenue, Kilmaronock, Mon to Fri 10 to 8, Wed and Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Feb 13).

Paintings, drawings, and sculpture by Stephen Radnedge, Lewis Textile Museum, Exchange Street, Blackburn, Lancashire, Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends March 23).

Last chance to see

Tunbridge Wells and its Environs: paintings and drawings, Municipal Museum and Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, 10 to 5.30 (ends today).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,646

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers and some pre-filled letters.

- ACROSS 1 Two distinctive manuals about bowling progressively appearing (4,4).
- 2 Item used in original cover-up story (3-4).
- 3 Mark has plan to be in school half-term only (7).
- 4 Permits point-to-point expert to take double bend (7).
- 5 Dancing all night? It's that sort of ball (4,3).
- 6 Subjects not covered by artists (5).
- 7 Shy person is fair game (4,5).
- 8 Finished and worn out, like Micaewber when miserable (9).
- 9 Short form of blessing following on a trial (5).
- 10 Show cut following the opening material (7).
- 11 Did Hotspur lie upon oath to retain land? (7).
- 12 One to take a child and do in pater, perhaps (7).
- 13 Joined in role with book unopened (7).
- 14 A dragon, one who chucks sweetheart? (5-7).
- DOWN 1 In an iron grip a horse becomes wild (7).
- 2 Makes constant criticisms, partly all uncalled for (7).
- 3 Order about 100 in version of Faust to appear in disguise (9).
- 4 For some, a resting place before hanging (5).
- 5 Tiger class using iron rails (7).
- 6 Book-keeper cheats - out by a pound (7).
- 7 Simple course for PM over China perhaps (9,3).
- 8 Coward - descriptive of his spirit? (5-5).
- 9 See The Times, for instance, for letters on this (9).
- 10 Get married shortly, we hear, to cook and get into trouble (7).
- 11 Art must somehow find its level in society (7).
- 12 Art must somehow find its level in society (7).
- 13 Gasman needed to fly a kite (7).
- 14 Father is one to yell in a boat (4,3).
- 15 Fortune-teller's return to desert (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,645 will appear next Saturday

MUSIC

Recital by Robert Martin (clarinet) and Jeremy Fisher (piano), St Ann's Church, Manchester, 1.30.

Church and marriage

Any person or body wishing to give evidence to the Church of England's Law of Marriage Group is asked to contact the group's secretary, Mr J. D. Hebblethwaite at Church House, Great Smith Street, London SW1.

The pound

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the pound sterling.

Anniversaries

Birth: Henry VII, reigned 1485-1509. Pembroke Castle, 1487; Sir Henry Mordaunt, explorer, 1541; Jack Julius Marti, poet and patriot, Havana, 1853.

Nature notes

Some of the great starting roosts in London and the eastern half of England have been abandoned: the birds have flocked westwards and not yet returned.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bond Prizes.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Corporal Punishment) Bill, second reading.

Portfolio

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price changes (+ or -), in pence, as published in the day's Financial Times.

Roads

Wales and West: A449: Roadworks at junction 24 (M4) at Raglan, between Coldra and USK; two sets of contraflow in operation.

Weather forecast

An area of low pressure near N Scotland will move away E.

Lighting-up time

Table showing sunrise and sunset times for various locations across the UK.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest and lowest temperatures at various stations across the UK.

Weather forecast

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Yesterday's highest and lowest temperatures at various stations across the UK.

London

Yesterday's temperature: 6 am to 8 pm, 5C (37F); 8 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F).

Weather forecast



High tides

Table listing high tide times for various coastal locations in the UK.

Around Britain

Table showing weather conditions and temperatures for various locations around the British Isles.

Abroad

Table showing weather conditions and temperatures for various international locations.